



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C12Q 1/68		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/23615
			(43) International Publication Date: 27 April 2000 (27.04.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/DK99/00562		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), DM, EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 15 October 1999 (15.10.99)			
(30) Priority Data: PA 1998 01320 15 October 1998 (15.10.98) DK			
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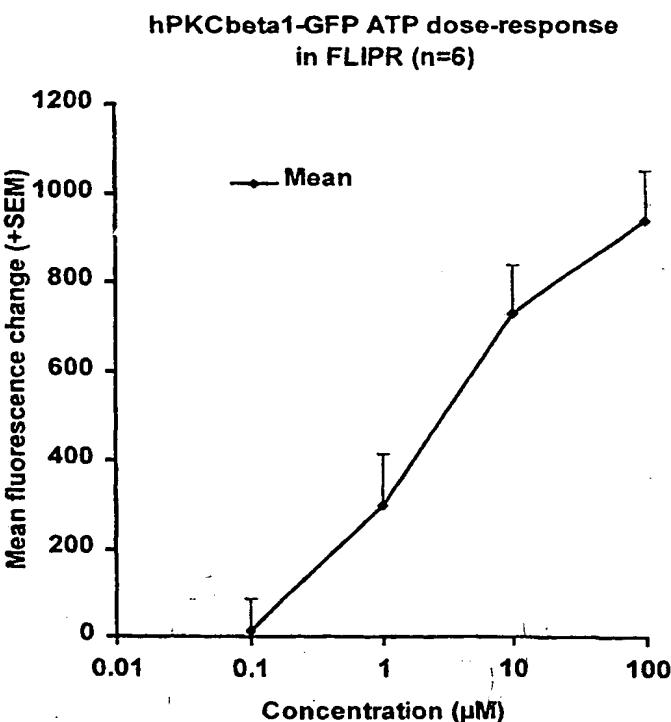
Published

Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

(54) Title: AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR EXTRACTING QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO AN INFLUENCE ON A CELLULAR RESPONSE

(57) Abstract

An improved method and tools for quantifying the effect of an influence on cellular response is described. In particular, an improved method is described for detecting intracellular translocation or redistribution of biologically active polypeptides. The invention also describes several ways of contacting the cells with a substance influencing a cellular response and extracting quantitative information relating to the response in a highly parallel fashion. The method may be used as a very efficient procedure for testing or discovering the influence of a substance on a physiological process using commercially available parallel, high volume assay techniques, for example in connection with screening for new drugs, testing of substances for toxicity, and identifying drug targets for known or novel drugs.



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AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR EXTRACTING QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION
RELATING TO AN INFLUENCE ON A CELLULAR RESPONSE.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to an improved method and tools for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response, in particular an influence caused by contacting or incubating the cell with a substance influencing a cellular response, wherein the cellular response is manifested in redistribution of at least one component in the cell. In particular, the invention relates to an improved method for

10 extracting the quantitative information relating to an influence on an intracellular pathway involving redistribution of at least one component associated with the pathway. The method of the invention may be used as a very efficient procedure for testing or discovering the influence of a substance on a physiological process, for example in connection with screening for new drugs, testing of substances for toxicity, identifying

15 drug targets for known or novel drugs. In particular, the present invention relates to an improved method for parallelisation of the testing procedure so that a large number of substances can be tested simultaneously using commercially available instrumentation. The invention also describes several ways of contacting the cells with a substance influencing a cellular response and modifications made to the actual cells before, during

20 or after contacting the cells with these substances as to improve the applicability and use of the method for extracting quantitative information relating to influence on an intracellular pathway in a highly parallel fashion. Other valuable uses of the method and technology of the invention will be apparent to the skilled person on the basis of the following disclosure. In a particular embodiment of the invention, the present invention

25 relates to a method of detecting intracellular translocation or redistribution of biologically active polypeptides, preferably an enzyme, affecting intracellular processes, and a DNA construct and a cell for use in the method.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

30 Intracellular pathways are tightly regulated by a cascade of components that undergo modulation in a temporally and spatially characteristic manner. Several disease states can be attributed to altered activity of individual signalling components (i.e. protein

kinases, protein phosphatases, transcription factors). These components therefore render themselves as attractive targets for therapeutic intervention.

Protein kinases and phosphatases are well-described components of several

5 intracellular signalling pathways. The catalytic activity of protein kinases and phosphatases are assumed to play a role in virtually all regulatable cellular processes. Although the involvement of protein kinases in cellular signalling and regulation have been subjected to extensive studies, detailed knowledge on e.g. the exact timing and spatial characteristics of signalling events is often difficult to obtain due to lack of a
10 convenient technology.

The measurement of the activity of intracellular enzymes, such as kinases and phosphatases, can be performed by well-established procedures, both manually and in various automated forms, at throughput rates which make these measurements useful in

15 the search for new drug candidates. In addition to measures of activity, measures of the distribution of these and other enzymes in the cell has proven useful, and established techniques exist for this type of measurement as well. Protein kinases often show a specific intracellular distribution before, during and after activation. Monitoring the translocation processes and/or redistribution of individual protein kinases or subunits
20 thereof is thus likely to be indicative of their functional activity. A connection between translocation and catalytic activation has been shown for protein kinases like the diacyl glycerol (DAG)-dependent protein kinase C (PKC), the cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) [(DeBernardi *et al.* 1996)] and the mitogen-activated-protein kinase Erk-1 [(Sano *et al.* 1995)]. Such methods of detection of intracellular localisation/activity of protein
25 kinases and phosphatases include immunoprecipitation, Western blotting and immunocytochemical detection.

One aspect of the function of intracellular enzymes which has not been characterised so thoroughly is the redistribution of those enzymes. The importance of subcellular

30 redistribution of enzymes as a mechanism of enzyme specificity, and of the general importance of the measurement of subcellular redistribution as a tool for identifying novel drug targets and searching for drug candidates which influence those targets, is disclosed in: A METHOD FOR EXTRACTING QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO AN INFLUENCE ON A CELLULAR RESPONSE ,the contents of which

were part of the priority application, and which, as WO9845704 has been published during the priority year, are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

While the redistribution of subcellular components is known to be important, the

5 measurement of this phenomenon in real time has not been widely exploited. This is primarily due to the lack of a suitable technique. There is essentially only one direct technique: the microscopic imaging of cells in which the subcellular component of interest has been labelled in such a way that it can be visualised and recorded by the microscopic imaging system, using for example a video or scientific CCD camera and

10 appropriate software for collecting and storing the images. Novel ways of monitoring specific modulation of intracellular pathways in intact, living cells is assumed to provide new opportunities in drug discovery, functional genomics, toxicology, patient monitoring etc.

15 Recently it was discovered that Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP) expressed in many different cell types, including mammalian cells, became highly fluorescent [(Chalfie et al. 1994)]. WO95/07463 describes a cell capable of expressing GFP and a method for detecting a protein of interest in a cell based on introducing into a cell a DNA molecule having DNA sequence encoding the protein of interest linked to DNA sequence encoding

20 a GFP such that the protein produced by the DNA molecule will have the protein of interest fused to the GFP, then culturing the cells in conditions permitting expression of the fused protein and detecting the location of the fluorescence in the cell, thereby localizing the protein of interest in the cell. However, examples of such fused proteins are not provided, and the use of fusion proteins with GFP for detection or quantitation of

25 translocation or redistribution of biologically active polypeptides affecting intracellular processes upon activation, such as proteins involved in signalling pathways, e.g. protein kinases or phosphatases, has not been suggested. WO 95/07463 further describes cells useful for the detection of molecules, such as hormones or heavy metals, in a biological sample, by operatively linking a regulatory element of the gene which is affected by the

30 molecule of interest to a GFP, the presence of the molecules will affect the regulatory element which in turn will affect the expression of the GFP. In this way the gene encoding GFP is used as a reporter gene in a cell which is constructed for monitoring the presence of a specific molecular identity.

Green Fluorescent Protein has been used in an assay for the detection of translocation of the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) [(Carey, KL *et al.* 1996)]. A GR-S65TGFP fusion has been used to study the mechanisms involved in translocation of the glucocorticoid receptor (GR) in response to the agonist dexamethasone from the cytosol, where it is

5 present in the absence of a ligand, through the nuclear pore to the nucleus where it remains after ligand binding. The use of a GR-GFP fusion enables real-time imaging and quantitation of nuclear/cytoplasmic ratios of the fluorescence signal. A similar genetic construct has been used to follow and quantify dexamethasone induced translocation of GR to the nucleus in HeLa cells [(Guiliano, K.A *et al.* 1997)] in a system called Array
10 Scan™ (WO 97/45730) designed for automated drug screening. Recently, several other investigators have demonstrated that tagging a specific protein (or part of a protein) involved in an intracellular signalling pathway with GFP provides a new means to measure and quantify the influence of substances on this pathway. The concept has been shown to work both for cytoplasmic to nuclear translocation of the androgen
15 receptor [(Georget V *et al.* 1997)] and transcription factors such as NF-ATc [(Beals CR *et al.* 1997)] in analogy with what has already been described for GR above. Another relevant example is a β-arrestin – GFP construct that was shown to report on activation of G-protein coupled receptors by translocating from the cytosol to the plasma membrane [(Barak LS *et al.* 1997)]. Finally, it has also been demonstrated that attaching
20 GFP to a smaller part of a protein like the pleckstrin homology domain of phospholipase C δ 1 [(Stauffer TP *et al.* 1998)] and a cysteine-rich domain of PKC γ [(Oancea E *et al.* 1998)] can be used to report on an influence from a substance by quantifying their redistribution within the cells during activation of the specific signalling pathway to which they belong.

25

Many currently used screening programmes designed to find compounds that affect protein kinase activity are based on measurements of kinase phosphorylation of artificial or natural substrates, receptor binding and/or reporter gene expression. The interest in fluorescence measurements as the basis for future high-throughput drug screening has
30 however increased dramatically over the last few years [(Silverman L *et al.* 1998)]. Of particular interest to the present invention is a scanning laser imager for rapid screening of fluorescence changes in living cells [(Schroeder K & Neagle B 1996)] currently offered commercially by Molecular Devices, Inc. as the FLIPR™.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an important new dimension in the investigation of cellular systems involving redistribution in that the invention provides quantification of the 5 redistribution responses or events caused by an influence, typically contact with a chemical substance or mixture of chemical substances, but also changes in the physical environment, in a massively parallel fashion. The quantification makes it possible to set up meaningful relationships, expressed numerically, or as curves or graphs, between the influences (or the degree of influences) on cellular systems and the redistribution 10 response. This is highly advantageous because, as has been found, the quantification can be achieved in both a fast and reproducible manner, and - what is perhaps even more important - the systems which become quantifiable utilising the method of the invention are systems from which enormous amounts of new information and insight can be derived.

15

The present screening assays have the distinct advantage over other screening assays, e.g., receptor binding assays, enzymatic assays, and reporter gene assays, in providing a system in which biologically active substances with completely novel modes of action, e.g. inhibition or promotion of redistribution/translocation of a biologically active 20 polypeptide as a way of regulating its action rather than inhibition/activation of enzymatic activity, can be identified in a way that insures very high selectivity to the particular isoform of the biologically active polypeptide and further development of compound selectivity versus other isoforms of the same biologically active polypeptide or other components of the same signalling pathway.

25

In one of its broadest aspects, the invention relates to an improved method, with higher throughput compared to previous methods, for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response, the method comprising recording variation, caused by the influence on mechanically intact living cells, in spatially distributed light 30 emitted from a luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of the influence, the association resulting in a modulation of the luminescence characteristics of the luminophore, 35 detecting and recording the variation in spatially distributed light from the luminophore as

a change in fluorescence intensity using an instrument designed to measure changes in fluorescence intensity, and processing the recorded variation in the spatially distributed light to provide quantitative information correlating the spatial distribution or change in the spatial distribution to the degree of the influence. In one aspect of the present

5 invention the mechanically intact living cell is permeabilised at some time after the influence has begun but during or before the actual experimental recording. In another aspect, the present invention relates to an improved method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response, the method comprising recording variation, caused by the influence on permeabilised living cells, in spatially

10 distributed light emitted from a luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of the influence, the association resulting in a modulation of the luminescence characteristics of the luminophore,

15 detecting and recording the spatially distributed light from the luminophore as a change in fluorescence intensity using an instrument designed to measure changes in fluorescence intensity, and processing the recorded variation in the spatially distributed light to provide quantitative information correlating the spatial distribution or change in the spatial distribution to the degree of the influence. In a preferred embodiment of the

20 invention the luminophore, which is present in the cells, is capable of being redistributed by modulation of an intracellular pathway, in a manner which is related to the redistribution of at least one component of the intracellular pathway. In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the luminophore is a fluorophore.

25 Typically the cell and/or cells are mechanically intact and alive throughout the experiment. In another embodiment of the invention, the cells are fixed at a point in time after the application of the influence at which the response has been predetermined to be significant, and the recording is made at an arbitrary later time. In another embodiment the cell and/or cells are mechanically intact and alive throughout the

30 experiment but are mechanically or chemically disrupted or permeabilised as the initial step of experimental analysis. In another aspect of the invention the cells have their plasma membrane permanently and stably permeabilised before the initiation of the experiment in such a way that the plasma membrane stays permeable during the experiment. This allows the components of intracellular pathways to be contacted by

substances that are not normally permeating the cell plasma membrane such as peptides, proteins and hydrophilic organic compounds..

The mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells could be selected from the group consisting of fungal cells, such as yeast cells; invertebrate cells including insect cells; and vertebrate cells, such as mammalian cells. These cells are incubated at a temperature of 30°C or above, preferably at a temperature of from 32°C to 39°C, more preferably at a temperature of from 35°C to 38°C, and most preferably at a temperature of about 37°C during the time period over which the influence is observed. In one aspect of the invention the mechanically intact or permeabilised living cell is part of a matrix of identical or non-identical cells. In one embodiment of the invention the cells comprise a group or groups of cells contained within a spatial limitation or spatial limitations. In one embodiment, the cells comprise multiple groups of cells that are qualitatively the same but subjected to different influences. In another embodiment, the cells comprise multiple groups of cells that are qualitatively different but subjected to the same influence.

In one embodiment of the invention the spatial limitations are domains defined on a substrate on which the cells are present. The spatial limitations may be arranged in one or more arrays on a common carrier. The spatial limitations may be wells in a plate of microtiter type, such that 96, 384, 864 and 1536 wells are situated on the common carrier. In another embodiment the spatial limitations are wells in a plate of a format different from the microtiter type. In one embodiment of the invention the domains are established by the presence of the cells on the substrate in a pattern that defines the domains. In another aspect of the invention, the domains are instead established by the spatial pattern or array of the influence or influences as it/they are applied to or contacted by the cells. This aspect is thoroughly disclosed in "Method and apparatus for high density format screening for bioactive molecules" the contents of which were part of the priority application, and which, as WO99/35496 has been published during the priority year, are hereby incorporated herein by reference. Briefly, in this aspect of the invention the mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells are part of a continuous or discontinuous sheet of cells cultured on an optically clear flat surface typically optimised for cell culture. The optically clear and flat surface may be a porous membrane that may allow cellular processes to grow through the membrane pores and may allow directed capillary flow of fluid through the pores.

A cell used in the present invention should contain a nucleic acid construct encoding a fusion polypeptide as defined herein and be capable of expressing the sequence encoded by the construct. The cell is a eukaryotic cell selected from the group consisting of fungal cells, such as yeast cells; invertebrate cells including insect cells; vertebrate
5 cells such as mammalian cells. The preferred cells are mammalian cells.

In another aspect of the invention the cells could be from an organism carrying in at least one of its component cells a nucleic acid sequence encoding a fusion polypeptide as defined herein and be capable of expressing said nucleic acid sequence. The organism
10 is selected from the group consisting of unicellular and multicellular organisms, such as a mammal.

The luminophore is the component that allows the redistribution to be visualised and/or recorded by emitting light in a spatial distribution related to the degree of influence. The
15 term redistribution is intended to cover all aspects of a change in spatial location, such as a translocation of the luminophore or other components. In one embodiment of the invention, the luminophore is capable of being redistributed in a manner that is physiologically relevant to the degree of the influence. In another embodiment, the luminophore is capable of associating with a component that is capable of being
20 redistributed in a manner that is physiologically relevant to the degree of the influence. In another embodiment, a correlation between the redistribution of the luminophore and the degree of the influence could be determined experimentally. In a preferred aspect of the invention, the luminophore is capable of being redistributed in substantially the same manner as the at least one component of an intracellular pathway. In another
25 embodiment of the invention, the luminophore is capable of being quenched upon spatial association with a component that is redistributed by modulation of the pathway, the quenching being measured as a change in the intensity of the luminescence. In another embodiment of the invention, the luminophore is stationary but may have a certain spatial distribution, and interacts with at least one component that is capable of being
30 redistributed in a manner which is physiologically relevant to the degree of the influence, in such a way that one or more luminescence characteristics of the luminophore is/are modulated as the component moves closer to, or farther from, the luminophore.

The luminophore could be a fluorophore. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the
35 luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by and expressed from a nucleotide sequence

harboured in the cells. The luminophore could be a hybrid polypeptide comprising a fusion of at least a portion of each of two polypeptides one of which comprises a luminescent polypeptide and the other one of which comprises a biologically active polypeptide, as defined herein.

5

The luminescent polypeptide could be a GFP as defined herein or could be selected from the group consisting of green fluorescent proteins having the F64L mutation as defined herein such as F64L-GFP, F64L-Y66H-GFP, F64L-S65T-GFP, and EGFP. The GFP could be N- or C-terminally tagged, optionally via a peptide linker, to the biologically

10 active polypeptide or a part or a subunit thereof. The fluorescent probe could be a component of an intracellular signalling pathway. The probe is coded for by a nucleic acid construct.

In one aspect of the invention the pathway of investigation is an intracellular signalling
15 pathway.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the influence could be contact between the group or groups of mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells and a chemical substance, and/or incubation of the group or groups of mechanically intact or
20 permeabilised living cells with a chemical substance in solution. In one aspect of the invention that is thoroughly described in "Method and apparatus for high density format screening for bioactive molecules" the contents of which were part of the priority application, and which, as WO99/35496 has been published during the priority year, are hereby incorporated herein by reference, the chemical substances are attached to an
25 underlying matrix. In this aspect, the chemical substances may also be produced and secreted from, or attached to the plasma membrane surfaces of, a sheet of genetically engineered cells. In this aspect of the invention the chemical substances may also have been separated two-dimensionally in a non-denaturing gel using electrophoresis and the gel is directly put in close proximity or direct contact with the mechanically intact or
30 permeabilised living cells so that the chemical substances can contact the cells through diffusion or convection.

The influence will modulate the intracellular processes. In one aspect the modulation could be an activation of the intracellular processes. In another aspect the modulation
35 could be a deactivation of the intracellular processes. In yet another aspect, the

influence could inhibit or promote the redistribution without directly affecting the metabolic activity of the component of the intracellular processes.

In one embodiment the invention is used to establish a dose-response relationship for

5 one or many chemical substances. In one embodiment the invention is used as a basis for a screening program, where the effect of unknown influences such as a compound library, can be compared to influence of known reference compounds under standardised conditions.

10 In addition to the intensity, there are several parameters of fluorescence or luminescence that can be modulated by the effect of the influence on the underlying cellular phenomena, and can therefore be used in the invention. Some examples are resonance energy transfer, fluorescence lifetime, polarisation, and wavelength shift. Each of these methods requires a particular kind of filter in the emission light path to select the

15 component of the light desired and reject other components. The recording of property of light could be in the form of an ordered array of values such as a CCD array or a vacuum tube device such as a vidicon. In addition, the translational mobility, or freedom of movement, of the luminophore attached to the protein of interest can be an important property affected by the influence on the underlying cellular phenomena, and can

20 therefore be used in the invention.

In one embodiment of the invention, the spatially distributed light emitted by a luminophore is detected by a change in the resonance energy transfer between the luminophore and another luminescent entity capable of delivering energy to the

25 luminophore, each of which has been selected or engineered to become part of, bound to or associated with particular components of the intracellular pathway. In this embodiment, either the luminophore or the luminescent entity capable of delivering energy to the luminophore undergoes redistribution in response to an influence. The resonance energy transfer would be measured as a change in the intensity of emission

30 from the luminophore, preferably sensed by a single channel photodetector that responds only to the average intensity of the luminophore in a non-spatially resolved fashion.

In one embodiment of the invention, the spatially distributed light emitted by a

35 luminophore includes the case of uniform spatial distribution of the light.

In one aspect of the invention, the luminophore is a fluorophore which redistributes through a non-homogenous excitation light field, resulting in a change in the intensity of the light emitted from the luminophore as a result of the change in the amount of

5 excitation light intensity at different points in the field.

In one embodiment of the invention, the recording of the spatially distributed light could be made at a single point in time after the application of the influence. In another embodiment, the recording could be made at two points in time, one point being before,

10 and the other point being after the application of the influence. The result or variation is determined from the change in fluorescence compared to the fluorescence measured prior to the influence or modulation. In another embodiment of the invention, the recording could be performed at a series of points in time, in which the application of the influence occurs at some time after the first time point in the series of recordings, the 15 recording being performed, e.g., with a predetermined time spacing of from 0.1 seconds to 1 hour, preferably from 1 to 60 seconds, more preferably from 1 to 30 seconds, in particular from 1 to 10 seconds, over a time span of from 1 second to 12 hours, such as from 10 seconds to 12 hours, e.g., from 10 seconds to one hour, such as from 60 seconds to 30 minutes or 20 minutes. The result or variation is determined from the 20 change in fluorescence over time. The result or variation could also be determined as a change in the spatial distribution of the fluorescence over time.

In one embodiment the recording comprises a time series of total luminescence of the cells of one or several of the spatial limitations. In one embodiment the signal from all of 25 the spatial limitations, one at a time, is measured by a recording being made in the

individual spatial limitations by means of an apparatus to sequentially position each one of the limitations in the field of view of the detector and repeating the positioning and measurement process until all of the spatial limitations have been measured. The detector may be a photomultiplier tube. In a preferred embodiment of the present 30 invention more than one spatial limitation is measured simultaneously. This may be done by means of a one- or two-dimensional array detector, whereby the multiple spatial limitations are imaged onto the array detector such that discrete subsets of the detecting units (pixels) in the array detector measure the signal from one and only one of the multiple spatial limitations, the signal from any one spatial limitation being the combined 35 signal from those pixels that receive the image from one of the spatial limitations. This

array detector may be a linear diode array, a video camera (according to any present or future standards and definitions of image acquisition and transmission) or a charge transfer device such as a charge-coupled device (CCD). In one embodiment the recording of signal requires illumination of the multiple spatial limitations to excite the

5 luminophores so that they emit light. In one embodiment all of the spatial limitations are simultaneously illuminated during the measurement. In another embodiment the spatial limitations are singly illuminated only during the time in which they are being measured. In a preferred embodiment the illumination is provided by a laser that is scanned in a raster fashion over some or all of the spatial limitations being measured. The scanning

10 may take place at a rate that is substantially faster than the measurement process such that the illumination appears to the measurement process to be continuous in time and spatially uniform over the region being measured.

The recording of spatially distributed luminescence emitted from the luminophore is

15 performed by an apparatus for measuring the distribution of fluorescence in the cells, and thereby any change in the distribution of fluorescence in the cells, which includes at a minimum the following component parts: (a) a light source, (b) a method for selecting the wavelength(s) of light from the source which will excite the luminescence of the luminophore, (c) a device which can rapidly block or pass the excitation light into the rest

20 of the system, (d) a series of optical elements for conveying the excitation light to the specimen, collecting the emitted fluorescence in a spatially resolved fashion, and forming an image from this fluorescence emission (or another type of intensity map relevant to the method of detection and measurement), (e) a bench or stand which holds the container of the cells being measured in a predetermined geometry with respect to the

25 series of optical elements, (f) a detector to record the spatially resolved fluorescence in the form of an image, (g) a computer or electronic system and associated software to acquire and store the recorded images, and to compute the degree of redistribution from the recorded images.

30 In a preferred embodiment of the invention the apparatus system is automated. In one embodiment the components in d and e mentioned above comprise a fluorescence microscope. In one embodiment the component in f mentioned above is a CCD camera. In one embodiment the component in f mentioned above is an array of photomultiplier tubes/devices.

In one embodiment the image is formed and recorded by an optical scanning system.

In one embodiment the optical scanning system is used to illuminate the bottom of a plate of microtiter type so that a time-resolved recording of changes in luminescence or fluorescence can be made from all spatial limitations simultaneously.

In a preferred embodiment the actual luminescence or fluorescence measurements are made in a FLIPR™ instrument, commercially available from Molecular Devices, Inc.

10 In one embodiment of the invention the actual fluorescence measurements are made in a standard type of fluorometer for plates of microtiter type (fluorescence plate reader).

In one embodiment a liquid addition system is used to add a known or unknown compound to any or all of the cells in the cell holder at a time determined in advance.

15 Preferably, the liquid addition system is under the control of the computer or electronic system. Such an automated system can be used for a screening program due to its ability to generate results from a larger number of test compounds than a human operator could generate using the apparatus in a manual fashion.

20 The methods whereby the detector layer of cells are physically contacted by the compounds can also be of another conceptual type where the compounds are delivered to the cells through a porous membrane by convection/diffusion or by directly contacting compounds attached to an inorganic or organic support (such as glass, plastic or the plasma membrane of intact living cells) with the cells. These methods are thoroughly described in "Method and apparatus for high density format screening for bioactive molecules" the contents of which were part of the priority application, and which, as WO99/35496 has been published during the priority year, are hereby incorporated herein by reference, but are also outlined in the following paragraphs.

30 In one aspect of the present invention where the detector layer of cells is a continuous or discontinuous sheet of cells without any separation into test units or wells. The compounds are printed onto a nonabsorbent sheet of porous material as a solution in solvent and allowed to dry. This printed sheet of compounds then defines the test pattern for the experiment as it is brought down in close proximity to or in direct contact with the underlying detector layer of cells. The compounds, now dissolved by the fluid layer on

the cells, is brought in contact with the cells through the pores of the membrane by convection. The porous membrane onto which the compounds are printed is optically clear and preferably composed as stated in "Method and apparatus for high density format screening for bioactive molecules" the contents of which were part of the priority application, and which, as WO99/35496 has been published during the priority year, are hereby incorporated herein by reference. In another embodiment of this aspect of the present invention the detector layer of cells is a continuous or discontinuous sheet of cells, without any separation into test units or wells, growing on a porous and optically clear membrane preferably of the types mentioned above. The porous membrane may 5 allow the cells to send cellular processes through the pores of the membrane. The compounds are printed onto an optically clear substratum such as glass, plastic or quartz as solutions in solvent and allowed to dry. At the time of the experiment the cell sheet on the membrane, surrounded by a thin film of fluid, is layered ontop of the printed compound pattern. The compounds then dissolve and contact the cells via diffusion and 10 convection. The compounds may be made using combinatorial chemistry techniques, and may be peptides. The compounds may be covalently attached to the optically clear substratum or porous membrane. The compounds may also be proteins, polypeptides or peptides secreted by or attached to the plasma membrane of genetically modified cells growing as a continuous or discontinuous sheet on a flat optically clear surface or an 15 20 optically clear porous membrane.

The recording of the variation or result with respect to light emitted from the luminophore is performed by recording the spatially distributed light as one or more digital images, and the processing of the recorded variation to reduce it to one or more numbers 25 representative of the degree of redistribution comprises a digital image processing procedure or combination of digital image processing procedures. The quantitative information which is indicative of the degree of the cellular response to the influence or the result of the influence on the intracellular pathway is extracted from the recording or recordings according to a predetermined calibration based on responses or results, 30 recorded in the same manner, to known degrees of a relevant specific influence. This calibration procedure is developed according to principles described below (Developing an Image-based Assay Technique). Specific descriptions of the procedures for particular assays are given in the examples.

While the stepwise procedure necessary to reduce the image or images to the value representative of the response caused by the influence is particular to each assay, the individual steps are generally well-known methods of image processing. Some examples of the individual steps are point operations such as subtraction, ratioing, and

- 5 thresholding, digital filtering methods such as smoothing, sharpening, and edge detection, spatial frequency methods such as Fourier filtering, image cross-correlation and image autocorrelation, object finding and classification (blob analysis), and colour space manipulations for visualisation. In addition to the algorithmic procedures, heuristic methods such as neural networks may also be used. In a preferred embodiment of the
- 10 invention, a dose-response relationship is established based on quantification of the responses caused by a particular influence, representative of the underlying intracellular signalling process, using the methods described above and in the examples. The dose-response relationship for the particular influence is then compared to the dose-response relationship obtained by performing the same assay in an instrument which allows
- 15 parallel monitoring of all wells in a microtiter plate such as a FLIPR™ or an ordinary fluorescence plate reader for microtiter plates. If a good correlation between the dose-response relationships obtained from the two different measurement systems is obtained, it can be said that the parallel measurement mode has been validated (see examples 8, 9, 10 and 11). This implies that it can be used as the primary basis for a
- 20 screening assay with the potential benefit of screening a significantly higher number of substances per unit of time for their influence on the response. For example, if the single experiment performed on the microscope can be run in at least 96 experimental chambers simultaneously the throughput for the person who is running the experiments increases by a factor of 96.

25

Imaging plate readers integrate the signal from each well into a single value per time point. Thus the data resulting from a single "run" of the instrument is a set of time series of single values, one for each well, with the injection of the test compound taking place at a known point in the time series. The primary advantage of this type of instrumentation is

- 30 that it greatly increases the number of samples that can be processed in a given amount of time (the throughput). This is of great advantage when using the assay in a screening program for new pharmaceutical lead compounds.

The first step in the data analysis is to normalise the results from each well so that they

- 35 can be compared with each other or with previously analysed known compounds. This

always begins with correcting the signal by subtracting the instrument bias from all data points on a well-by-well basis. From this point, either of two techniques can be followed depending on the design of the assay:

Procedure 1: The average of the signal prior to the addition of the test compound is
5 subtracted from all data points on a well-by-well basis.

Procedure 2: The data are corrected for any known background by subtracting the background value from all data points on a well-by-well basis. The resulting background-corrected data are normalised by dividing each data set by the average of the data values prior to the injection of the test compound on a well-by-well basis.

10

The corrected or normalised time series data sets are then further reduced by a technique that converts the time series to a single value. There are at least three such approaches:

For transient responses, the maximum deviation from the baseline is determined. This is
15 also known as the "peak height" technique.

Alternatively, the signal is integrated over time between pre-defined limits. If the data were treated according to Procedure 2 above, then the offset is subtracted such that the integral of a non-response is zero within the limit of measurement error. This is also
20 known as the "peak area" technique. If the response is a cumulative one, e.g., an exponential change to a new level, the result is taken as the either the difference or the ratio between the signal after a predetermined time and the signal prior to the addition of the test compound.

25 All of the above procedures reduce the data for a given well to one or more single values. For screening purposes, these values will be searched for those that are greater than a certain statistically determined cut-off value. For characterisation, the values represent a quantitative response, and are further treated in sets by techniques such as dose-response curve fitting.

30

In another embodiment of the invention, the measurement of redistribution is accomplished indirectly by taking advantage of the fact that in order for redistribution to occur, the probe will experience some change in its freedom, or restriction, of movement within the intracellular milieu. The degree of translocation will correlate with the amount
35 of freely mobile luminophore in the cytoplasm. At a point in time after the test compound

has begun to have any influence it may have, the amount or fraction of restricted luminophore can be measured by disrupting or permeabilising the plasma membrane of the cells and allowing the freely mobile luminophore to diffuse away. If the detection volume of the detector is limited to the region immediately surrounding the cells, and the 5 overall volume into which the freely mobile luminophore can diffuse is much larger, then the freely mobile luminophore essentially disappears from the detector's view and its signal is not recorded.

In one aspect of the invention, the above mentioned measurement of redistribution is 10 made on cells with permanently permeabilised plasma membranes immersed in a solution mimicking the cytoplasmic environment. In this way the influence of compounds that can normally not enter the cytoplasm of cells can be tested.

The nucleic acid constructs used in the present invention encode in their nucleic acid 15 sequences fusion polypeptides comprising a biologically active polypeptide that is a component of an intracellular signalling pathway, or a part thereof, and a GFP, preferably an F64L mutant of GFP, N- or C-terminally fused, optionally via a peptide linker, to the biologically active polypeptide or part thereof. In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a protein kinase 20 or a phosphatase. In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a transcription factor or a part thereof which changes cellular localisation upon activation.

In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid 25 construct is a protein, or a part thereof, which is associated with the cytoskeletal network and which changes cellular localisation upon activation. In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a protein kinase or a part thereof which changes cellular localisation upon activation. In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a serine/threonine protein kinase or a part thereof capable of changing intracellular 30 localisation upon activation. In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a tyrosine protein kinase or a part thereof capable of changing intracellular localisation upon activation. In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a phospholipid-

dependent serine/threonine protein kinase or a part thereof capable of changing intracellular localisation upon activation.

In a specific embodiment the constructs listed in table 1 are used in a method for

5 extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed fluorescence emitted from the fluorophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or being modulated by a component which is capable of

10 being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of the influence, as a change fluorescence intensity preferably measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity.

Table 1 The fusion constructs of the invention by the names used herein as well as by reference to relevant SEQ ID NOs of sequences of DNA encoding the construct and full

15 amino acid sequences.

Fusion construct	DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:	Protein Sequence SEQ ID NO:
PKAcat - F64LS65TGFP	1	2
PKC α - F64L-S65TGFP	3	4
EGFP - Erk1	5	6
EGFP - SMAD2	7	8
SMAD2 - EGFP	9	10
EGFP - VASP	11	12
EGFP - NF κ B	13	14
NF κ B - EGFP	15	16
EGFP - PKC β 1	17	18

As illustrated in examples 8, 9 and 11, the redistribution of PKA, and PKC can readily be detected as a variation in fluorescence intensity, as measured e.g. in the FLIPRTM instrument.

20 In one embodiment any new luminophore determined to redistribute in response to an influence in a pattern similar to the pattern observed in the microscope for PKA or PKC (see examples 1, 2, 8 and 11), that is from an aggregated form to a dispersed form or from a dispersed form to an aggregated form of the luminophore as the redistribution

25 takes place, can be predicted to be detectable as a variation in light intensity as measured, for example in the FLIPRTM instrument.

In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a cAMP-dependent protein kinase or a part thereof capable of changing cellular localisation upon activation. In a preferred embodiment the biologically active

5 polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion. In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a cGMP-dependent protein kinase or a part thereof capable of changing cellular localisation upon activation.

10 In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a calmodulin-dependent serine/threonine protein kinase or a part thereof capable of changing cellular localisation upon activation.

In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid
15 construct is a mitogen-activated serine/threonine protein kinase or a part thereof capable of changing cellular localisation upon activation. In preferred embodiments the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid constructs are an ERK1-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion or an EGFP-ERK1 fusion.

20 In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct is a cyclin-dependent serine/threonine protein kinase or a part thereof capable of changing cellular localisation upon activation.

In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid
25 construct is a protein phosphatase or a part thereof capable of changing cellular localisation upon activation.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention the nucleic acid constructs may be DNA constructs.

30 In one embodiment the biologically active polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid construct. In one embodiment the gene encoding GFP in the nucleic acid construct is derived from Aequorea victoria. In a preferred embodiment the gene encoding GFP in the nucleic acid construct is EGFP or a GFP variant selected from F64L-GFP, F64L-

35 Y66H-GFP and F64L-S65T-GFP.

In preferred embodiments of the invention the DNA constructs which can be identified by any of the DNA sequences shown in SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 or are variants of these sequences capable of encoding the same fusion polypeptide or a

5 fusion polypeptide which is biologically equivalent thereto, e.g. an isoform, or a splice variant or a homologue from another species.

The present invention describes a method that may be used to establish a screening program for the identification of biologically active substances that directly or indirectly

10 affects intracellular signalling pathways and because of this property are potentially useful as medicaments. Based on measurements in living cells of the redistribution of spatially resolved luminescence from luminophores which undergo a change in distribution upon activation or deactivation of an intracellular signalling pathway the result of the individual measurement of each substance being screened indicates its

15 potential biological activity.

In one embodiment of the invention the screening program is used for the identification of a biologically toxic substance as defined herein that exerts its toxic effect by interfering with an intracellular signalling pathway. Based on measurements in living cells of the

20 redistribution of spatially resolved luminescence from luminophores which undergo a change in distribution upon activation or deactivation of an intracellular signalling pathway the result of the individual measurement of each substance being screened indicates its potential biologically toxic activity. In one embodiment of a screening program a compound that modulates a component of an intracellular pathway as defined

25 herein, can be found and the therapeutic amount of the compound estimated by a method according to the method of the invention. In a preferred embodiment the present invention leads to the discovery of a new way of treating a condition or disease related to the intracellular function of a biologically active polypeptide comprising administration to a patient suffering from said condition or disease of an effective amount of a compound

30 which has been discovered by any method according to the invention. In another preferred embodiment of the invention a method is established for identification of a new drug target or several new drug targets among the group of biologically active polypeptides which are components of intracellular signalling pathways.

In another embodiment of the invention an individual treatment regimen is established for the selective treatment of a selected patient suffering from an ailment where the available medicaments used for treatment of the ailment are tested on a relevant primary cell or cells obtained from said patient from one or several tissues, using a method

- 5 comprising transfecting the cell or cells with at least one DNA sequence encoding a fluorescent probe according to the invention, transferring the transfected cell or cells back the said patient, or culturing the cell or cells under conditions permitting the expression of said probes and exposing it to an array of the available medicaments, then comparing changes in fluorescence patterns or redistribution patterns of the fluorescent
- 10 probes in the intact living cells to detect the cellular response to the specific medicaments (obtaining a cellular action profile), then selecting one or more medicament or medicaments based on the desired activity and acceptable level of side effects and administering an effective amount of these medicaments to the selected patient.

15 The present invention describes a method that may be used to establish a screening program for back-tracking signal transduction pathways as defined herein. In one embodiment the screening program is used to establish more precisely at which level one or several compounds affect a specific signal transduction pathway by successively or in parallel testing the influence of the compound or compounds on the redistribution of

- 20 spatially resolved luminescence from several of the luminophores which undergo a change in distribution upon activation or deactivation of the intracellular signalling pathway under study.

In general, a probe, i.e. a "GeneX"-GFP fusion or a GFP-"GeneX" fusion, is constructed

- 25 using PCR with "GeneX"-specific primers followed by a cloning step to fuse "GeneX" in frame with GFP. The fusion may contain a short vector derived sequence between "GeneX" and GFP (e.g. part of a multiple cloning site region in the plasmid) resulting in a peptide linker between "GeneX" and GFP in the resulting fusion protein.

30 Some of the steps involved in the development of a probe include the following:
Identify the sequence of the gene. This is most readily done by searching a depository of genetic information, e.g. the GenBank Sequence Database, which is widely available and routinely used by molecular biologists. In the specific examples below the GenBank Accession number of the gene in question is provided.

Design the gene-specific primers. Inspection of the sequence of the gene allows design of gene-specific primers to be used in a PCR reaction. Typically, the top-strand primer encompasses the ATG start codon of the gene and the following ca. 20 nucleotides, while the bottom-strand primer encompasses the stop codon and the ca. 20 preceding 5 nucleotides, if the gene is to be fused behind GFP, i.e. a GFP-“GeneX” fusion. If the gene is to be fused in front of GFP, i.e. a “GeneX”-GFP fusion, a stop codon must be avoided. Optionally, the full-length sequence of GeneX may not be used in the fusion, but merely the part that localizes and redistributes like GeneX in response to a signal. In addition to gene-specific sequences, the primers contain at least one recognition 10 sequence for a restriction enzyme, to allow subsequent cloning of the PCR product. The sites are chosen so that they are unique in the PCR product and compatible with sites in the cloning vector. Furthermore, it may be necessary to include an exact number of nucleotides between the restriction enzyme site and the gene-specific sequence in order to establish the correct reading frame of the fusion gene and/or a translation initiation 15 consensus sequence. Lastly, the primers always contain a few nucleotides in front of the restriction enzyme site to allow efficient digestion with the enzyme.

Identify a source of the gene to be amplified. In order for a PCR reaction to produce a product with gene-specific primers, the gene-sequence must initially be present in the 20 reaction, e.g. in the form of cDNA. Information in GenBank or the scientific literature will usually indicate in which tissue(s) the gene is expressed, and cDNA libraries from a great variety of tissues or cell types from various species are commercially available, e.g. from Clontech (Palo Alto), Stratagene (La Jolla) and Invitrogen (San Diego). Many genes are also available in cloned form from The American Type Tissue Collection (Virginia).

25 Optimise the PCR reaction. Several factors are known to influence the efficiency and specificity of a PCR reaction, including the annealing temperature of the primers, the concentration of ions, notably Mg²⁺ and K⁺, present in the reaction, as well as pH of the reaction. If the result of a PCR reaction is deemed unsatisfactory, it might be because 30 the parameters mentioned above are not optimal. Various annealing temperatures should be tested, e.g. in a PCR machine with a built-in temperature gradient, available from e.g. Stratagene (La Jolla), and/or various buffer compositions should be tried, e.g. the OptiPrime buffer system from Stratagene (La Jolla).

Clone the PCR product. The vector into which the amplified gene product will be cloned 35 and fused with GFP will already have been taken into consideration when the primers

were designed. When choosing a vector, one should at least consider in which cell types the probe subsequently will be expressed, so that the promoter controlling expression of the probe is compatible with the cells. Most expression vectors also contain one or more selective markers, e.g. conferring resistance to a drug, which is a useful feature when

5 one wants to make stable transfecants. The selective marker should also be compatible with the cells to be used.

The actual cloning of the PCR product should present no difficulty as it typically will be a one-step cloning of a fragment digested with two different restriction enzymes into a

10 vector digested with the same two enzymes. If the cloning proves to be problematic, it may be because the restriction enzymes did not work well with the PCR fragment. In this case one could add longer extensions to the end of the primers to overcome a possible difficulty of digestion close to a fragment end, or one could introduce an intermediate cloning step not based on restriction enzyme digestion. Several companies offer systems

15 for this approach, e.g. Invitrogen (San Diego) and Clontech (Palo Alto).

Once the gene has been cloned and, in the process, fused with the GFP gene, the resulting product, usually a plasmid, should be carefully checked to make sure it is as expected. The most exact test would be to obtain the nucleotide sequence of the fusion-

20 gene.

Once a DNA construct for a probe has been generated, its functionality and usefulness may be evaluated by transfecting it into cells capable of expressing the probe. The fluorescence of the cell is inspected soon after, typically the next day. At this point, two

25 features of cellular fluorescence are noted: the intensity and the sub-cellular localisation.

The intensity should usually be at least as strong as that of unfused GFP in the cells. If it is not, the sequence or quality of the probe-DNA might be faulty, and should be carefully checked.

30

The sub-cellular localisation is an indication of whether the probe is likely to perform well. If it localises as expected for the gene in question, e.g. is excluded from the nucleus, it can immediately go on to a functional test. If the probe is not localised soon after the transfection procedure, it may be because of overexpression at this point in time, as the

35 cell typically will have taken up very many copies of the plasmid, and localisation will

occur in time, e.g. within a few weeks, as plasmid copy number and expression level decreases. If localisation does not occur after prolonged time, it may be because the fusion to GFP has destroyed a localisation function, e.g. masked a protein sequence essential for interaction with its normal cellular anchor-protein. In this case the opposite 5 fusion might work, e.g. if GeneX-GFP does not work, GFP-GeneX might, as two different parts of GeneX will be affected by the proximity to GFP. If this does not work, the proximity of GFP at either end might be a problem, and it could be attempted to increase the distance by incorporating a longer linker between GeneX and GFP in the DNA construct.

10

If there is no prior knowledge of localisation, and no localisation is observed, it may be because the probe should not be localised at this point, because such is the nature of the protein fused to GFP. It should then be subjected to a functional test.

15 In a functional test, the cells expressing the probe are treated with at least one compound known to perturb, usually by activating, the signalling pathway on which the probe is expected to report by redistributing itself within the cell. If the redistribution is as expected, e.g. if prior knowledge tell that it should translocate from location X to location Y, it has passed the first critical test. In this case it can go on to further characterisation 20 and quantification of the response.

If it does not perform as expected, it may be because the cell lacks at least one component of the signalling pathway, e.g. a cell surface receptor, or there is species incompatibility, e.g. if the probe is modelled on sequence information of a human gene 25 product, and the cell is of hamster origin. In both instances one should identify other cell types for the testing process where these potential problems would not apply.

If there is no prior knowledge about the pattern of redistribution, the analysis of the redistribution will have to be done in greater depth to identify what the essential and 30 indicative features are, and when this is clear, it can go on to further characterisation and quantification of the response. If no feature of redistribution can be identified, the problem might be as mentioned above, and the probe should be retested under more optimal cellular conditions. If the probe does not perform under optimal cellular conditions, then it's back to the drawing board.

35

The process of developing an image-based redistribution assay begins with either the unplanned experimental observation that a redistribution phenomenon can be visualised, or the design of a probe specifically to follow a redistribution phenomenon already known to occur. In either event, the first and best exploratory technique is for a trained scientist 5 or technician to observe the phenomenon. Even with the rapid advances in computing technology, the human eye-brain combination is still the most powerful pattern recognition system known, and requires no advance knowledge of the system in order to detect potentially interesting and useful patterns in raw data. This is especially if those data are presented in the form of images, which are the natural "data type" for human 10 visual processing. Because human visual processing operates most effectively in a relatively narrow frequency range, i.e., we cannot see either very fast or very slow changes in our visual field, it may be necessary to record the data and play it back with either time dilation or time compression.

15 Some luminescence phenomena cannot be seen directly by the human eye. Examples include polarisation and fluorescence lifetime. However, with suitable filters or detectors, these signals can be recorded as images or sequences of images and displayed to the human in the fashion just described. In this way, patterns can be detected and the same methods can be applied.

20 Once the redistribution has been determined to be a reproducible phenomenon, one or more data sets are generated for the purpose of developing a procedure for extracting the quantitative information from the data. In parallel, the biological and optical conditions are determined which will give the best quality raw data for the assay. This 25 can become an iterative process; it may be necessary to develop a quantitative procedure in order to assess the effect on the assay of manipulating the assay conditions.

The data sets are examined by a person or persons with knowledge of the biological 30 phenomenon and skill in the application of image processing techniques. The goal of this exercise is to determine or at least propose a method that will reduce the image or sequence of images constituting the record of a "response" to a value corresponding to the degree of the response. Using either interactive image processing software or an image processing toolbox and a programming language, the method is encoded as a 35 procedure or algorithm that takes the image or images as input and generates the

degree of response (in any units) as its output. Some of the criteria for evaluating the validity of a particular procedure are:

Does the degree of the response vary in a biologically significant fashion, i.e., does it

- 5 show the known or putative dependence on the concentration of the stimulating agent or condition?

Is the degree of response reproducible, i.e., does the same concentration or level of stimulating agent or condition give the same response with an acceptable variance? Is

- 10 the dynamic range of the response sufficient for the purpose of the assay? If not, can a change in the procedure or one of its parameters improve the dynamic range? Does the procedure exhibit any clear "pathologies", i.e., does it give ridiculous values for the response if there are commonly occurring imperfections in the imaging process? Can these pathologies be eliminated, controlled, or accounted for? Can the procedure deal
- 15 with the normal variation in the number and/or size of cells in an image?

In some cases the method may be obvious; in others, a number of possible procedures may suggest themselves. Even if one method appears clearly superior to others, optimisation of parameters may be required. The various procedures are applied to the

- 20 data set and the criteria suggested above are determined, or the single procedure is applied repeatedly with adjustment of the parameter or parameters until the most satisfactory combination of signal, noise, range, etc. are arrived at. This is equivalent to the calibration of any type of single-channel sensor.

- 25 The number of ways of extracting a single value from an image are extremely large, and thus an intelligent approach must be taken to the initial step of reducing this number to a small, finite number of possible procedures. This is not to say that the procedure arrived at is necessarily the best procedure - but a global search for the best procedure is simply out of the question due to the sheer number of possibilities involved.

30

Image-based assays are no different than other assay techniques in that their usefulness is characterised by parameters such as the specificity for the desired component of the sample, the dynamic range, the variance, the sensitivity, the concentration range over which the assay will work, and other such parameters. While it is not necessary to

characterise each and every one of these before using the assay, they represent the only way to compare one assay with another.

The final step is then to see whether there exists a possibility to increase the throughput
5 of the assay to improve its utility as the basis of a screening program. In order to do this, a dose-response relationship is established based on quantification of the responses caused by a particular influence, representative of the underlying intracellular signalling process, using the methods described above and in the examples. The dose-response relationship for the particular influence is then compared to the dose-response
10 relationship obtained by performing the same assay in an instrument which allows parallel monitoring of all wells in a microtiter plate such as a FLIPR™ or an ordinary imaging or fluorescence plate reader for microtiter plates. If a good correlation between the dose-response relationships obtained from the two different measurement systems is obtained, it can be said that the parallel measurement mode has been validated (see
15 examples 8, 9 and 11). This implies that it can be used as the primary basis for a screening program with the potential benefit of screening a significantly higher number of substances for their influence on the response per unit of time.

In the present specification and claims, the term "an influence" covers any influence to
20 which the cellular response comprises a redistribution. Thus, e.g., heating, cooling, pH, high pressure, low pressure, humidifying, or drying are influences on the cellular response on which the resulting redistribution can be quantified, but as mentioned above, perhaps the most important influences are the influences of contacting or incubating the cells with substances which are known or suspected to exert an influence
25 on the cellular response involving a redistribution contribution. In another embodiment of the invention the influence could be substances from a compound drug library.

In the present context, the term "green fluorescent protein" is intended to indicate a protein which, when expressed by a cell, emits fluorescence upon exposure to light of
30 the correct excitation wavelength (cf. [(Chalfie, M. et al. (1994) Science 263, 802-805)]). In the following, GFP in which one or more amino acids have been substituted, inserted or deleted is most often termed "modified GFP". "GFP" as used herein includes wild-type GFP derived from the jelly fish *Aequorea victoria* and modifications of GFP, such as the blue fluorescent variant of GFP disclosed by Heim et al. (1994). Proc.Natl.Acad.Sci. 91:26,
35 pp 12501-12504, and other modifications that change the spectral properties of the GFP

fluorescence, or modifications that exhibit increased fluorescence when expressed in cells at a temperature above about 30°C described in PCT/DK96/00051, published as WO 97/11094 on 27 March 1997 and hereby incorporated by reference, and which comprises a fluorescent protein derived from Aequorea Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP)

5 or any functional analogue thereof, wherein the amino acid in position 1 upstream from the chromophore has been mutated to provide an increase of fluorescence intensity when the fluorescent protein of the invention is expressed in cells. Preferred GFP variants are F64L-GFP, F64L-Y66H-GFP and F64L-S65T-GFP. An especially preferred variant of GFP for use in all the aspects of this invention is EGFP (DNA encoding EGFP which is a F64L-
10 S65T variant with codons optimized for expression in mammalian cells is available from Clontech, Palo Alto, plasmids containing the EGFP DNA sequence, cf. GenBank Acc. Nos. U55762, U55763).

The term "intracellular signalling pathway" and "signal transduction pathway" are
15 intended to indicate the co-ordinated intracellular processes whereby a living cell transduce an external or internal signal into cellular responses. Said signal transduction will involve an enzymatic reaction said enzymes include but are not limited to protein kinases, GTPases, ATPases, protein phosphatases, phospholipases and cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases. The cellular responses include but are not limited to
20 gene transcription, secretion, proliferation, mechanical activity, metabolic activity, cell death.

The term "second messenger" is used to indicate a low molecular weight component involved in the early events of intracellular signal transduction pathways.

25

The term "luminophore" is used to indicate a chemical substance that has the property of emitting light either inherently or upon stimulation with chemical or physical means. This includes but is not limited to fluorescence, bioluminescence, phosphorescence, and chemiluminescence.

30

The term "mechanically intact living cell" is used to indicate a cell which is considered living according to standard criteria for that particular type of cell such as maintenance of normal membrane potential, energy metabolism, proliferative capability, and has not experienced any physically invasive treatment designed to introduce external

35 substances into the cell such as microinjection.

In the present context, the term "permeabilised living cell" is used to indicate cells where a pore forming agent such as Streptolysin O or *Staphylococcus Aureus* α -toxin has been applied and thereby incorporated into the plasma membrane in the cells. This creates

- 5 proteinaceous pores with a defined pore size in the plasma membranes of the exposed cells. Pores could also be made by electroporation, i.e. exposing the cells to high voltage discharges, a procedure that creates small holes in the plasma membrane by coagulating integral membrane proteins. Treatment with a mild detergent such as saponin may accomplish the same thing. Common to all these treatments are that pores
- 10 are formed only in the plasma membrane without affecting the integrity of cytoplasmic structural elements and organelles. The term living in this context means that the permeabilised cells bathed in a solution mimicking the intracellular milieu still have functional organelles, such as actively respiring mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum that can take up and release calcium ions, and functional structural elements. The
- 15 benefit of this method is that substances that normally can not traverse the plasma membrane, but most likely exert their influence intracellularly, can be introduced and their influence studied without cumbersome microinjection of the substances into single cells. Using this method the response to an influence can be recorded from many cells simultaneously.

20

In the present context, the term "permeabilisation" is intended to indicate the selective disruption of the plasma membrane barrier so that soluble substances freely mobile in the cytosol are lost from the cells. The permeabilisation can be achieved as described above under "permeabilised living cells" or by using other chemical detergents such as

- 25 Triton X-100 or digitonin in carefully titrated amounts.

The term "physiologically relevant", when applied to an experimentally determined redistribution of an intracellular component, as measured by a change in the luminescence properties or distribution, is used to indicate that said redistribution can be

- 30 explained in terms of the underlying biological phenomenon which gives rise to the redistribution.

The terms "image processing" and "image analysis" are used to describe a large family of digital data analysis techniques or combination of such techniques which reduce

- 35 ordered arrays of numbers (images) to quantitative information describing those ordered

arrays of numbers. When said ordered arrays of numbers represent measured values from a physical process, the quantitative information derived is therefore a measure of the physical process.

- 5 The term "fluorescent probe" is used to indicate a fluorescent fusion polypeptide comprising a GFP or any functional part thereof which is N- or C-terminally fused to a biologically active polypeptide as defined herein, optionally via a peptide linker consisting of one or more amino acid residues, where the size of the linker peptide in itself is not critical as long as the desired functionality of the fluorescent probe is maintained.
- 10 A fluorescent probe according to the invention is expressed in a cell and basically mimics the physiological behaviour of the biologically active polypeptide moiety of the fusion polypeptide.

The term "mammalian cell" is intended to indicate any living cell of mammalian origin.

- 15 The cell may be an established cell line, many of which are available from The American Type Culture Collection (ATCC, Virginia, USA) or a primary cell with a limited life span derived from a mammalian tissue, including tissues derived from a transgenic animal, or a newly established immortal cell line derived from a mammalian tissue including transgenic tissues, or a hybrid cell or cell line derived by fusing different cell types of
- 20 mammalian origin e.g. hybridoma cell lines. The cells may optionally express one or more non-native gene products, e.g. receptors, enzymes, enzyme substrates, prior to or in addition to the fluorescent probe. Preferred cell lines include but are not limited to those of fibroblast origin, e.g. BHK, CHO, BALB, or of endothelial origin, e.g. HUVEC, BAE (bovine artery endothelial), CPAE (cow pulmonary artery endothelial), HLMVEC
- 25 (human lung microvascular endothelial cells) or of pancreatic origin, e.g. RIN, INS-1, MIN6, bTC3, aTC6, bTC6, HIT, or of hematopoietic origin, e.g. primary isolated human monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, basophils, eosinophils and lymphocyte populations, AML-193, HL-60, RBL-1, adipocyte origin, e.g. 3T3-L1, neuronal/neuroendocrine origin, e.g. AtT20, PC12, GH3, muscle origin, e.g. SKMC, A10,
- 30 C2C12, renal origin, e.g. HEK 293, LLC-PK1.

The term "hybrid polypeptide" is intended to indicate a polypeptide which is a fusion of at least a portion of each of two proteins, in this case at least a portion of the green fluorescent protein, and at least a portion of a catalytic and/or regulatory domain of a

- 35 protein kinase. Furthermore a hybrid polypeptide is intended to indicate a fusion

polypeptide comprising a GFP or at least a portion of the green fluorescent protein that contains a functional fluorophore, and at least a portion of a biologically active polypeptide. Thus, GFP may be N- or C-terminally tagged to a biologically active polypeptide, optionally via a linker portion or linker peptide consisting of a sequence of

5 one or more amino acids. The hybrid polypeptide or fusion polypeptide may act as a fluorescent probe in intact living cells carrying a DNA sequence encoding the hybrid polypeptide under conditions permitting expression of said hybrid polypeptide.

The term "kinase" is intended to indicate an enzyme that is capable of phosphorylating a
10 cellular component.

The term "protein kinase" is intended to indicate an enzyme that is capable of phosphorylating serine and/or threonine and/or tyrosine in peptides and/or proteins.

15 The term "phosphatase" is intended to indicate an enzyme that is capable of dephosphorylating phosphoserine and/or phosphothreonine and/or phosphotyrosine in peptides and/or proteins.

The term "cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase" is intended to indicate an enzyme that is
20 capable of inactivating the second messengers cAMP and cGMP by hydrolysis of their 3'-ester bond.

In the present context, the term "biologically active polypeptide" is intended to indicate a polypeptide affecting intracellular processes upon activation, such as an enzyme which
25 is active in intracellular processes or a portion thereof comprising a desired amino acid sequence which has a biological function or exerts a biological effect in a cellular system.
In the polypeptide one or several amino acids may have been deleted, inserted or replaced to alter its biological function, e.g. by rendering a catalytic site inactive.

30 Preferably, the biologically active polypeptide is selected from the group consisting of proteins taking part in an intracellular signalling pathway, such as enzymes involved in the intracellular phosphorylation and dephosphorylation processes including kinases, protein kinases and phosphorylases as defined herein, but also proteins making up the cytoskeleton play important roles in intracellular signal transduction and are therefore included in the meaning of "biologically active polypeptide" herein. More preferably, the
35 biologically active polypeptide is a protein which according to its state as activated or

non-activated changes localisation within the cell, preferably as an intermediary component in a signal transduction pathway. Included in this preferred group of biologically active polypeptides are cAMP dependent protein kinase A.

- 5 The term "a substance having biological activity" is intended to indicate any sample that has a biological function or exerts a biological effect in a cellular system. The sample may be a sample of a biological material such as a sample of a body fluid including blood, plasma, saliva, milk, urine, or a microbial or plant extract, an environmental sample containing pollutants including heavy metals or toxins, or it may be a sample
- 10 containing a compound or mixture of compounds prepared by organic synthesis or genetic techniques.

The phrase "any change in fluorescence" means any change in absorption properties, such as wavelength and intensity, or any change in spectral properties of the emitted

- 15 light, such as a change of wavelength, fluorescence lifetime, intensity or polarisation, or any change in the intracellular localisation of the fluorophore. It may thus be localised to a specific cellular component (e.g. organelle, membrane, cytoskeleton, molecular structure) or it may be evenly distributed throughout the cell or parts of the cell.
- 20 The term "organism" as used herein indicates any unicellular or multicellular organism preferably originating from the animal kingdom including protozoans, but also organisms that are members of the plant kingdoms, such as algae, fungi, bryophytes, and vascular plants are included in this definition.

- 25 The term "nucleic acid" is intended to indicate any type of poly- or oligonucleic acid sequence, such as a DNA sequence, a cDNA sequence, or an RNA sequence.

The term "biologically equivalent" as it relates to proteins is intended to mean that a first protein is equivalent to a second protein if the cellular functions of the two proteins may

- 30 substitute for each other, e.g. if the two proteins are closely related isoforms encoded by different genes, if they are splicing variants, or allelic variants derived from the same gene, if they perform identical cellular functions in different cell types, or in different species. The term "biologically equivalent" as it relates to DNA is intended to mean that a first DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide is equivalent to a second DNA sequence

encoding a polypeptide if the functional proteins encoded by the two genes are biologically equivalent.

The term "higher throughput" is intended to mean an increased number of experiments
5 per time unit per person performing the actual experiments.

The term "high throughput screening assay" as used herein is intended to mean the process of performing a screening assay with at least 100 individual experiments where compounds are tested for their influence on the redistribution of a luminophore in one

10 working day for one person skilled in the art. In a preferred embodiment the high throughput screening assay involves at least 500 individual experiments such as 750, 1000, 2000, 5000, or even 10.000 individual experiments in one working day for a person skilled in the art.

15 The phrase "back-tracking of a signal transduction pathway" is intended to indicate a process for defining more precisely at what level a signal transduction pathway is affected, either by the influence of chemical compounds or a disease state in an organism. Consider a specific signal transduction pathway represented by the bioactive polypeptides A - B - C - D, with signal transduction from A towards D. When investigating
20 all components of this signal transduction pathway compounds or disease states that influence the activity or redistribution of only D can be considered to act on C or downstream of C whereas compounds or disease states that influence the activity or redistribution of C and D, but not of A and B can be considered to act downstream of B.

25 The term "fixed cells" is used to mean cells treated with a cytological fixative such as glutaraldehyde or formaldehyde, treatments that serve to chemically cross-link and stabilise soluble and insoluble proteins within the structure of the cell. Once in this state, such proteins cannot be lost from the structure of the now-dead cell.

30 In the present context a "screening assay" is intended to mean any measurement protocol, including materials, cells, instruments, chemicals, reagents, detection units, calibration and quantification procedures used to measure a response from mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells relevant to influences on an intracellular pathway.

The term "dose-response relationship" and "screening programme" is in the present context intended to mean a clear correlation between the quantified response of cells in a screening assay to application of an influence, such as a compound, and the concentration of the applied influence. The response to the influence may be both an up-
5 regulation and a down-regulation of the quantified parameter used in the screening assay.

In the present context, the term "physiology" is intended to mean the normal function of biological and biochemical processes inside cells, between cells and in the whole
10 organism or animal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1. CHO cells expressing the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP hybrid protein have been treated in HAM's F12 medium with 50 µM forskolin at 37°C. The images of the GFP
15 fluorescence in these cells have been taken at different time intervals after treatment, which were: a) 40 seconds b) 60 seconds c) 70 seconds d) 80 seconds. The fluorescence changes from a punctate to a more even distribution within the (non-nuclear) cytoplasm.

20 Figure 2. Time-lapse analysis of forskolin induced PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP redistribution. CHO cells, expressing the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion protein were analysed by time-lapse fluorescence microscopy. Fluorescence micrographs were acquired at regular intervals from 2 min before to 8 min after the addition of agonist. The cells were challenged with 1 µM forskolin immediately after the upper left image was acquired (t=0).
25 Frames were collected at the following times: i) 0, ii) 1, iii) 2, iv) 3, v) 4 and vi) 5 minutes. Scale bar 10 µm.

Figure 3. Time-lapse analyses of PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP redistribution in response to various agonists. The effects of 1 µM forskolin (A), 50 µM forskolin (B), 1mM dbcAMP
30 (C) and 100 µM IBMX (D) (additions indicated by open arrows) on the localisation of the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion protein were analysed by time-lapse fluorescence microscopy of CHO/PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP cells. The effect of addition of 10 µM forskolin (open arrow), followed shortly by repeated washing with buffer (solid arrow), on the localisation of the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion protein was analysed in the same

cells (E). In a parallel experiment, the effect of adding 10 µM forskolin and 100 µM IBMX (open arrow) followed by repeated washing with buffer containing 100 µM IBMX (solid arrow) was analysed (F). Removing forskolin caused PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion protein to return to the cytoplasmic aggregates while this is prevented by the continued presence of IBMX (F). The effect of 100 nM glucagon (Fig 3G, open arrow) on the localisation of the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion protein is also shown for BHK/GR, PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP cells. The effect of 10 µM norepinephrine (H), solid arrow, on the localisation of the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion protein was analysed similarly, in transiently transfected CHO, PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP cells, pretreated with 10 µM forskolin, open arrow, to increase [cAMP]. N.B. in Fig 3H the x-axis counts the image numbers, with 12 seconds between images. The raw data of each experiment consisted of 60 fluorescence micrographs acquired at regular intervals including several images acquired before the addition of buffer or agonist. The charts (A-G) each show a quantification of the response seen through all the 60 images, performed as described in analysis method 2. The change in total area of the highly fluorescent aggregates, relative to the initial area of fluorescent aggregates is plotted as the ordinate in all graphs in Figure 3, versus time for each experiment. Scale bar 10 µm.

Figure 4. Dose-response curve (two experiments) for forskolin-induced redistribution of the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion.

Figure 5. Time from initiation of a response to half maximal ($t_{1/2\max}$) and maximal (t_{\max}) PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP redistribution. The data was extracted from curves such as that shown in "Figure 2." All $t_{1/2\max}$ and t_{\max} values are given as mean±SD and are based on a total of 26-30 cells from 2-3 independent experiments for each forskolin concentration. Since the observed redistribution is sustained over time, the t_{\max} values were taken as the earliest time point at which complete redistribution is reached. Note that the values do not relate to the degree of redistribution.

Figure 6. Parallel dose-response analyses of forskolin induced cAMP elevation and PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP redistribution. The effects of buffer or 5 increasing concentrations of forskolin on the localisation of the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion protein in CHO/PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP cells, grown in a 96 well plate, were analysed as described above. Computing the ratio of the SD's of fluorescence micrographs taken of the same field of cells, prior to and 30 min after the addition of forskolin, gave a reproducible measure of

PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP redistribution. The graph shows the individual 48 measurements and a trace of their mean \pm s.e.m at each forskolin concentration. For comparison, the effects of buffer or 8 increasing concentrations of forskolin on [cAMP]_i was analysed by a scintillation proximity assay of cells grown under the same conditions. The graph shows 5 a trace of the mean \pm s.e.m of 4 experiments expressed in arbitrary units.

Figure 7. BHK cells stably transfected with the human muscarinic (hM1) receptor and the PKC α -F64L-S65T-GFP fusion. Carbachol (100 μ M added at 1.0 second) induced a transient redistribution of PKC α -F64L-S65T-GFP from the cytoplasm to the plasma 10 membrane. Images were taken at the following times: a) 1 second before carbachol addition, b) 8.8 seconds after addition and c) 52.8 seconds after addition.

Figure 8. BHK cells stably transfected with the hM1 receptor and PKC α -F64L-S65T-GFP fusion were treated with carbachol (1 μ M, 10 μ M, 100 μ M). In single cells intracellular 15 [Ca $^{2+}$] was monitored simultaneously with the redistribution of PKC α -F64L-S65T-GFP. Dashed line indicates the addition times of carbachol. The top panel shows changes in the intracellular Ca $^{2+}$ concentration of individual cells with time for each treatment. The middle panel shows changes in the average cytoplasmic GFP fluorescence for individual cells against time for each treatment. The bottom panel shows changes in the 20 fluorescence of the periphery of single cells, within regions that specifically include the circumferential edge of a cell as seen in normal projection, the best regions for monitoring changes in the fluorescence intensity of the plasma membrane.

Figure 9. The hERK1-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion expressed in HEK293 cells treated with 25 100 μ M of the MEK1 inhibitor PD98059 in HAM F-12 (without serum) for 30 minutes at 37 °C. The nuclei empty of fluorescence during this treatment. The same cells as in (a) following treatment with 10 % foetal calf serum for 15 minutes at 37 °C.

Time profiles for the redistribution of GFP fluorescence in HEK293 cells following treatment with various concentrations of EGF in Hepes buffer (HAM F-12 replaced with 30 Hepes buffer directly before the experiment). Redistribution of fluorescence is expressed as the change in the ratio value between areas in nucleus and cytoplasm of single cells. Each time profile is the mean for the changes seen in six single cells.
Bar chart for the end-point measurements, 600 seconds after start of EGF treatments, of fluorescence change (nucleus:cytoplasm) following various concentrations of EGF.

Figure 10. The SMAD2-EGFP fusion expressed in HEK293 cells starved of serum overnight in HAM F-12. HAM F-12 was then replaced with Hepes buffer pH 7.2 immediately before the experiment. Scale bar is 10 µm.

HEK 293 cells expressing the SMAD2-EGFP fusion were treated with various

5 concentration of TGF-beta as indicated, and the redistribution of fluorescence monitored against time. The time profile plots represent increases in fluorescence within the nucleus, normalised to starting values in each cell measured. Each trace is the time profile for a single cell nucleus.

A bar chart representing the end-point change in fluorescence within nuclei (after 850

10 seconds of treatment) for different concentrations of TGF-beta. Each bar is the value for a single nucleus in each treatment.

Figure 11. The VASP-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion in CHO cells stably transfected with the human insulin receptor. The cells were starved for two hours in HAM F-12 without
15 serum, then treated with 10% foetal calf serum. The image shows the resulting redistribution of fluorescence after 15 minutes of treatment. GFP fluorescence becomes localised in structures identified as focal adhesions along the length of actin stress fibres.

Figure 12. Dose-response relationship for the translocation of PKC α -GFP in BHKhM1
20 cells stimulated with the muscarinic agonist carbamylcholine using a FLIPR™ to do the actual experiments.

Figure 13. Dose-response relationship for the translocation of PKAc-GFP in CHO/PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP cells stimulated with forskolin using a FLIPR™ to do the actual
25 experiments.

Figure 14. CHO cells stably expressing the human insulin receptor and mouse cPKA labeled with S65T-GFP were more thoroughly investigated in the FLIPR™ instrument. A forskolin (a substance that increases Adenylate cyclase production of cAMP in the cells)
30 dose-response was created where six separate wells were imaged over time for each concentration. The changes in fluorescence were calculated as AUC (area under the curve) for 9 min of stimulation.

Conclusion: Redistribution of mouse cPKA - BioST can be detected in the FLIPR™ despite the fact that the whole wells, containing around 50-100 000 cells, are illuminated
35 and imaged simultaneously with a spatial resolution that is far from capable of resolving

single cells or subcellular events. The method can be used as a real time measurement of cAMP levels in the cells and as a screening assay to measure effects of ligands to G-protein coupled receptors linked to Gi and Gq type G-proteins.

5 Figure 15. Dose-response relationship for the disappearance of fluorescence from permeabilised CHO/PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP when previously exposed to different doses of forskolin.

Figure 16. CHO cells stably expressing the human insulin receptor and human PKC beta

10 1 labeled with EGFP were investigated in the microscope. A dose-response was created where a set of cells were imaged over time for each concentration. The changes in fluorescence were calculated as AUC for 4 min of stimulation. From the images the following data were extracted:

Whole image : Just analysing the change in intensity in the whole images taking both
15 cells and background.

Single cell: 5 separate cells were analysed after background compensation. The analysis was made on the entire cell.

Cytoplasm: The same 5 cells as above were analysed after background compensation. the analysis was made on a small region in the cytoplasm close to the nucleus.

20 Conclusion: Redistribution of human PKC beta 1 – EGFP can only be detected if a subregion of each cell is analysed. The event is clearly visible when the image series is viewed as a movie but if the whole image change in fluorescence or the change in fluorescence in entire cells are analysed the redistribution cannot be detected.

25 Figure 17. CHO cells stably expressing the human insulin receptor and human PKC beta 1 labeled with EGFP were investigated in the FLIPR™. A dose-response was created where six separate wells were imaged over time for each concentration. The changes in fluorescence were calculated as AUC for 5 min of stimulation.

Conclusion: Redistribution of human PKC beta 1 – EGFP can be detected in the
30 FLIPR™ despite the fact that the whole wells, containing around 50-100 000 cells, are illuminated and imaged by a detector that has a resolution far below that needed to resolve single cells or subcellular structures. This phenomenon can clearly not be predicted from the microscope data in Figure 16.

Figure 18 CHO cells stably expressing the insulin receptor and a human NFkB – GFP protein hybrid were stimulated with different concentrations of IL-1 for 1 h, then washed with a hypoosmotic buffer (TRIS-base 10mM, MgCl₂ 2mM, PMSF(Phenyl methyl sulfonyl fluoride) 0.5mM, pH 7.4) and placed on the microscope. A sequence of images were

- 5 acquired during the addition of 0.05% Triton X-100 and subsequent gentle mixing after a short incubation period. The treatment causes the cell membranes to rupture leaving the fraction of NFkB-GFP that has translocated to the nucleus behind whereas the cytoplasmic amount of the probe leaves the cells more quickly and immediately becomes infinitely diluted in the surrounding medium (out of focus - this part of the total
- 10 fluorescence from the probe is thereby lost). At a defined time point before and after this treatment a total intensity value for the whole image was extracted. To normalize each experiment, the after value was divided by the before value, meaning that a higher ratio was found in cells where more NFkB had translocated to the nucleus and thereby contributed to the total fluorescence after permeabilisation.
- 15 Conclusion: the present protocol is a good example of the possibility of revealing translocation of a fluorescent probe from the cytosol to the nucleus or translocation from the nucleus to the cytosol.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Construction, testing and implementation of an assay for cAMP based on PKA activation.

5 Useful for monitoring the activity of signalling pathways that lead to altered concentrations of cAMP, e.g. activation of G-protein coupled receptors which couple to G-proteins of the G_S or G_I class.

The catalytic subunit of the murine cAMP dependent protein kinase (PKAc) was fused C-terminally to a F64L-S65T derivative of GFP. The resulting fusion (PKAc-F64L-S65T-

10 GFP) was used for monitoring *in vivo* the translocation and thereby the activation of PKA.

To construct the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion, convenient restriction endonuclease sites were introduced into the cDNAs encoding murine PKAc (Gen Bank Accession number: M12303) and F64L-S65T-GFP (sequence disclosed in WO 97/11094) by

15 polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The PCR reactions were performed according to standard protocols with the following primers:

5'PKAc:

TTggACACAAgCTTggACACCCTCAggATATgggAACgCCgCCgCCgCCAAg,

3'PKAc:

20 gTCATCTTCTCgAgTCTTCAggCgCgCCAAACTCAgTAAACTCCTTgCCACAC
5'GFP:

TTggACACAAgCTTggACACggCgCgCCATgAgTAAAggAgAAgAACTTTTC

3'GFP:

gTCATCTTCTCgAgTCTTACTCCTgAggTTTgTATAgTTCATCCATgCCATgT.

25

The PKAc amplification product was then digested with HindIII+Ascl and the F64L-S65T-GFP product with Ascl+Xhol. The two digested PCR products were subsequently ligated with a HindIII+Xhol digested plasmid (pZeoSV® mammalian expression vector, Invitrogen, San Diego, CA, USA). The resulting fusion construct (SEQ ID NO:1 and 2)

30 was under control of the SV40 promoter.

Transfection and cell culture conditions:

Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO), were transfected with the plasmid containing the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion using the calcium phosphate precipitate method in HEPES-buffered saline (Sambrook *et al.*, 1989). Stable transfectants were selected using 1000 µg Zeocin/ml (Invitrogen) in the growth medium (DMEM with 1000 mg

5 glucose/l, 10 % fetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 µg penicillin-streptomycin mixture ml⁻¹, 2 mM L-glutamine purchased from Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, USA).

Untransfected CHO cells were used as the control. To assess the effect of glucagon on fusion protein translocation, the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion was stably expressed in baby hamster kidney cells overexpressing the human glucagon receptor (BHK/GR cells).

10 Untransfected BHK/GR cells were used as the control. Expression of GR was maintained with 500 µg G418/ml (Neo marker) and PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP was maintained with 500 µg Zeocin/ml (Sh b/e marker). CHO cells were also simultaneously co-transfected with vectors containing the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion and the human α2a adrenoceptor (hARa2a).

15 For fluorescence microscopy, cells were allowed to adhere to Lab-Tek chambered coverglasses (Nalge Nunc Int., Naperville, IL, USA) for at least 24 hours and cultured to about 80% confluence. Prior to experiments, the cells were cultured over night without selection pressure in HAM F-12 medium with glutamax (Life Technologies), 100 µg penicillin-streptomycin mixture ml⁻¹ and 0.3 % FBS. This medium has low

20 autofluorescence enabling fluorescence microscopy of cells straight from the incubator.

Monitoring activity of PKA activity in real time:

Image aquistion of live cells were gathered using a Zeiss Axiovert 135M fluorescence microscope fitted with a Fluar 40X, NA: 1.3 oil immersion objective and coupled to a

25 Photometrics CH250 charged coupled device (CCD) camera. The cells were illuminated with a 100 W HBO arc lamp. In the light path was a 470±20 nm excitation filter, a 510 nm dichroic mirror and a 515±15 nm emission filter for minimal image background. The cells were maintained at 37°C with a custom built stage heater.

Images were processed and analysed in the following manner:

30 Method 1: Stepwise procedure for quantitation of translocation of PKA:
The image was corrected for dark current by performing a pixel-by-pixel subtraction of a dark image (an image taken under the same conditions as the actual image, except the camera shutter is not allowed to open).

The image was corrected for non-uniformity of the illumination by performing a pixel-by-pixel ratio with a flat field correction image (an image taken under the same conditions as the actual image of a uniformly fluorescent specimen).

5 The image histogram, i.e., the frequency of occurrence of each intensity value in the image, was calculated.

A smoothed, second derivative of the histogram was calculated and the second zero is determined. This zero corresponds to the inflection point of the histogram on the high side of the main peak representing the bulk of the image pixel values.

10 The value determined in step 4 was subtracted from the image. All negative values were discarded.

The variance (square of the standard deviation) of the remaining pixel values was determined. This value represents the "response" for that image.

Scintillation proximity assay (SPA) for independent quantitation of cAMP.

15 Method 2: Alternative method for quantitation of PKA redistribution:

The fluorescent aggregates are segmented from each image using an automatically found threshold based on the maximisation of the information measure between the object and background. The *a priori* entropy of the image histogram is used as the information measure.

20 The area of each image occupied by the aggregates is calculated by counting pixels in the segmented areas.

The value obtained in step 2 for each image in a series, or treatment pair, is normalised to the value found for the first (unstimulated) image collected. A value of zero (0) indicates no redistribution of fluorescence from the starting condition. A value of one (1)

25 by this method equals full redistribution.

Cells were cultured in HAM F-12 medium as described above, but in 96-well plates. The medium was exchanged with Ca^{2+} -HEPES buffer including 100 μM IBMX and the cells were stimulated with different concentrations of forskolin for 10 min. Reactions were stopped with addition of NaOH to 0.14 M and the amount of cAMP produced was

30 measured with the cAMP-SPA kit, RPA538 (Amersham) as described by the manufacturer.

Manipulating intracellular levels of cAMP to test the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion.

The following compounds were used to vary cAMP levels: Forskolin, an activator of adenylate cyclase; dbcAMP, a membrane permeable cAMP analog which is not degraded by phosphodiesterase; IBMX, an inhibitor of phosphodiesterase.

CHO cells stably expressing the PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP, showed a dramatic

5 translocation of the fusion protein from a punctate distribution to an even distribution throughout the cytoplasm following stimulation with 1 μ M forskolin (n=3), 10 μ M forskolin (n=4) and 50 μ M forskolin (n=4) (Fig 1), or dbcAMP at 1mM (n=6).

Fig. 2 shows the progression of response in time following treatment with 1 μ M forskolin.

Fig. 3 gives a comparison of the average temporal profiles of fusion protein redistribution

10 and a measure of the extent of each response to the three forskolin concentrations (Fig. 3A, E, B), and to 1 mM dbcAMP (fig 3C) which caused a similar but slower response, and to addition of 100 μ M IBMX (n=4, Fig. 3D) which also caused a slow response, even in the absence of adenylate cyclase stimulation. Addition of buffer (n=2) had no effect (data not shown).

15 As a control for the behaviour of the fusion protein, F64L-S65T-GFP alone was expressed in CHO cells and these were also given 50 μ M forskolin (n=5); the uniform diffuse distribution characteristic of GFP in these cells was unaffected by such treatment (data not shown).

The forskolin-induced translocation of PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP showed a dose-response

20 relationship (Fig 4 and 6), see quantitative procedures above.

Reversibility of PKAc-F64L-S65T-GFP translocation.

The release of the PKAc probe from its cytoplasmic anchoring hotspots was reversible.

Washing the cells repeatedly (5-8 times) with buffer after 10 μ M forskolin treatment

25 completely restored the punctate pattern within 2-5 min (n=2, Fig. 3E). In fact the fusion protein returned to a pattern of fluorescent cytoplasmic aggregates virtually indistinguishable from that observed before forskolin stimulation.

To test whether the return of fusion protein to the cytoplasmic aggregates reflected a decreased [cAMP]_i, cells were treated with a combination of 10 μ M forskolin and 100 μ M

30 IBMX (n=2) then washed repeatedly (5-8 times) with buffer containing 100 μ M IBMX (Fig. 3F). In these experiments, the fusion protein did not return to its prestimulatory localisation after removal of forskolin.

Testing the PKA-F64L-S65T-GFP probe with physiologically relevant agents.

To test the probe's response to receptor activation of adenylate cyclase, BHK cells stably transfected with the glucagon receptor and the PKA-F64L-S65T-GFP probe were exposed to glucagon stimulation. The glucagon receptor is coupled to a G_s protein which activates adenylate cyclase, thereby increasing the cAMP level. In these cells, addition of 5 100 nM glucagon (n=2) caused the release of the PKA-F64L-S65T-GFP probe from the cytoplasmic aggregates and a resulting translocation of the fusion protein to a more even cytoplasmic distribution within 2-3 min (Fig. 3G). Similar but less pronounced effects were seen at lower glucagon concentrations (n=2, data not shown). Addition of buffer (n=2) had no effect over time (data not shown).

10 Transiently transfected CHO cells expressing hAR α 2a and the PKA-F64L-S65T-GFP probe were treated with 10 μ M forskolin for 7.5 minutes, then, in the continued presence of forskolin, exposed to 10 μ M norepinephrine to stimulate the exogenous adrenoreceptors, which couple to a G_i protein, which inhibit adenylate cyclase. This treatment led to reappearance of fluorescence in the cytoplasmic aggregates indicative 15 of a decrease in [cAMP]_i (Fig. 3H).

Fusion protein translocation correlated with [cAMP]_i

As described above, the time it took for a response to come to completion was dependent on the forskolin dose (Fig. 5) In addition the degree of responses was also 20 dose-dependent. To test the PKA-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion protein translocation in a semi high through-put system, CHO cells stably transfected with the PKA-F64L-S65T-GFP fusion was stimulated with buffer and 5 increasing doses of forskolin (n=8). Using the image analysis algorithm described above (Method 1), a dose-response relationship was observed in the range from 0.01-50 μ M forskolin (Fig. 6). A half-maximal stimulation was 25 observed at about 2 μ M forskolin. In parallel, cells were stimulated with buffer and 8 increasing concentrations of forskolin (n=4) in the range 0.01-50 μ M. The amount of cAMP produced was measured in an SPA assay. A steep increase was observed between 1 and 5 μ M forskolin coincident with the steepest part of the curve for fusion protein translocation (also Fig. 6).

30

EXAMPLE 2 Probe for detection of PKC activity

Construction of PKC-GFP fusion:

The probe was constructed by ligating two restriction enzyme treated polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification products of the cDNA for murine PKC α (GenBank

Accession number: M25811) and F64L-S65T-GFP (sequence disclosed in WO 97/11094) respectively. Taq® polymerase and the following oligonucleotide primers were used for PCR;

5'mPKC α :

5 TTggACACAAgCTTTggACACCCTCAggATATggCTgACgTTTACCCggCCAACg
3'mPKC α :

gTCATCTTCTCgAgTCTTCAggCgCgCCCTACTgCACTTgCAAgtATTgggTgC,

5'F64L-S65T-GFP:

TTggACACAAgCTTTggACACggCgCgCCATgAgTAAAggAgAAgAACTTTTC,

10 3'F64L-S65T-GFP:

gTCATCTTCTCgAgTCTTACTCCTgAggTTTgTATAgTTCATCCATgCCATgT.

The hybrid DNA strand was inserted into the pZeoSV® mammalian expression vector as a HindIII-Xhol cassette as described in example 1.

15 BHK cells expressing the human M1 receptor under the control of the inducible metallothionein promoter and maintained with the dihydrofolate reductase marker were transfected with the PKC α -F64L-S65T-GFP probe using the calcium phosphate precipitate method in HEPES buffered saline (HBS [pH 7.10]). Stable transfectants were selected using 1000 µg Zeocin®/ml in the growth medium (DMEM with 1000 mg glucose/l, 10 % foetal bovine serum (FBS), 100 µg penicillin-streptomycin mixture ml⁻¹, 2 mM l-glutamine). The hM1 receptor and PKC α -F64L-S65T-GFP fusion protein were maintained with 500 nM methotrexate and 500 µg Zeocin®/ml respectively. 24 hours prior to any experiment, the cells were transferred to HAM F-12 medium with glutamax, 100 µg penicillin-streptomycin mixture ml⁻¹ and 0.3 % FBS. This medium relieves 20 selection pressure, gives a low induction of signal transduction pathways and has a low autofluorescence at the relevant wavelength enabling fluorescence microscopy of cells straight from the incubator.

25

Method 1: Monitoring the PKC α activity in real time:

30 Digital images of live cells were gathered using a Zeiss Axiovert 135M fluorescence microscope fitted with a 40X, NA: 1.3 oil immersion objective and coupled to a Photometrics CH250 charged coupled device (CCD) camera. The cells were illuminated with a 100 W arc lamp. In the light path was a 470±20 nm excitation filter, a 510 nm dichroic mirror and a 515±15 nm emission filter for minimal image background. The cells 35 were kept and monitored to be at 37°C with a custom built stage heater.

Images were analyzed using the IPLab software package for Macintosh.

Upon stimulation of the M1-BHK cells, stably expressing the PKC α -F64L-S65T-GFP fusion, with carbachol we observed a dose-dependent transient translocation from the cytoplasm to the plasma membrane (Fig. 7a,b,c). Simultaneous measurement of the

5 cytosolic free calcium concentration shows that the carbachol-induced calcium mobilisation precedes the translocation (Fig. 8).

Stepwise procedure for quantification of translocation of PKC α :

The image was corrected for dark current by performing a pixel-by-pixel subtraction of a dark image (an image taken under the same conditions as the actual image, except the

10 camera shutter is not allowed to open).

The image was corrected for non-uniformity of the illumination by performing a pixel-by-pixel ratio with a flat field correction image (an image taken under the same conditions as the actual image of a uniformly fluorescent specimen).

A copy of the image was made in which the edges are identified. The edges in the image

15 are found by a standard edge-detection procedure – convolving the image with a kernel which removes any large-scale unchanging components (i.e., background) and accentuates any small-scale changes (i.e., sharp edges). This image was then converted to a binary image by thresholding. Objects in the binary image which are too small to represent the edges of cells were discarded. A dilation of the binary image was

20 performed to close any gaps in the image edges. Any edge objects in the image which were in contact with the borders of the image are discarded. This binary image represents the edge mask.

Another copy of image was made via the procedure in step 3. This copy was further processed to detect objects which enclose "holes" and setting all pixels inside the holes

25 to the binary value of the edge, i.e., one. This image represents the whole cell mask.

The original image was masked with the edge mask from step 3 and the sum total of all pixel values is determined.

The original image was masked with the whole cell mask from step 4 and the sum total of all pixel values was determined.

30 The value from step 5 was divided by the value from step 6 to give the final result, the fraction of fluorescence intensity in the cells which was localized in the edges.

EXAMPLE 3 Probes for detection of mitogen activated protein kinase Erk1 redistribution.

Useful for monitoring signalling pathways involving MAPK, e.g. to identify compounds which modulate the activity of the pathway in living cells.

5 Erk1, a serine/threonine protein kinase, is a component of a signalling pathway that is activated by e.g. many growth factors.

Probes for detection of ERK-1 activity in real time within living cells:

The extracellular signal regulated kinase (ERK-1, a mitogen activated protein kinase, MAPK) is fused N- or C-terminally to a derivative of GFP. The resulting fusions

10 expressed in different mammalian cells are used for monitoring *in vivo* the nuclear translocation, and thereby the activation, of ERK1 in response to stimuli that activate the MAPK pathway.

The human Erk1 gene (GenBank Accession number: X60188) was amplified using PCR according to standard protocols with primers

15 Erk1-top

5'-TAGAATTCAACCATGGCGGCGGCAGCGGCG-3'

and Erk1-bottom/+stop

5'-TAGGATCCCTAGGGGGCCTCCAGCACTCC-3'.

The PCR product was digested with restriction enzymes EcoR1 and BamH1, and ligated 20 into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech, Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55763) digested with EcoR1 and BamH1. This produces an EGFP-Erk1 fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 5 and 6) under the control of a CMV promoter.

The plamid containing the EGFP-Erk1 fusion was transfected into HEK293 cells employing the FUGENE transfection reagent (Boehringer Mannheim). Prior to

25 experiments the cells were grown to 80%-90% confluency 8 well chambers in DMEM with 10% FCS. The cells were washed in plain HAM F-12 medium (without FCS), and then incubated for 30-60 minutes in plain HAM F-12 (without FCS) with 100 micromolar PD98059, an inhibitor of MEK1, a kinase which activates Erk1; this step effectively empties the nucleus of EGFP-Erk1. Just before starting the experiment, the HAM F-12

30 was replaced with Hepes buffer following a wash with Hepes buffer. This removes the PD98059 inhibitor; if blocking of MEK1 is still wanted (e.g. in control experiments), the inhibitor is included in the Hepes buffer.

The experimental setup of the microscope was as described in example 1.

60 images were collected with 10 seconds between each, and with the test compound

35 added after image number 10.

Addition of EGF (1-100 nM) caused within minutes a redistribution of EGFP-Erk1 from the cytoplasm into the nucleus (Fig. 9a,b).

The response was quantitated as described below and a dose-dependent relationship between EGF concentration and nuclear translocation of EGFP-Erk1 was found (Fig.

5 9c,d). Redistribution of GFP fluorescence is expressed in this example as the change in the ratio value between areas in nuclear versus cytoplasmic compartments of the cell. Each time profile is the average of nuclear to cytoplasmic ratios from six cells in each treatment.

10 **EXAMPLE 4 Probes for detection of Smad2 redistribution.**

Useful for monitoring signalling pathways activated by some members of the transforming growth factor-beta family, e.g. to identify compounds which modulate the activity of the pathway in living cells.

15 Smad 2, a signal transducer, is a component of a signalling pathway that is induced by some members of the TGFbeta family of cytokines.

a) The human Smad2 gene (GenBank Accession number: AF027964) was amplified using PCR according to standard protocols with primers

Smad2-top

5'-GTGAATTCGACCATGTCGTCCATCTTGCATTTC-3'

20 and Smad2-bottom/+stop

5'-GTGGTACCTTATGACATGCTTGAGCAACGCAC-3'.

The PCR product was digested with restriction enzymes EcoR1 and Acc65I, and ligated into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech; Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55763) digested with EcoR1 and Acc65I. This produces an EGFP-Smad2 fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 7 and 8) under 25 the control of a CMV promoter.

b) The human Smad2 gene (GenBank Accession number: AF027964) was amplified using PCR according to standard protocols with primers

Smad2-top

5'-GTGAATTCGACCATGTCGTCCATCTTGCATTTC-3'

30 and Smad2-bottom/-stop

5'-GTGGTACCCATGACATGCTTGAGCAACGCAC-3'.

The PCR product was digested with restriction enzymes EcoR1 and Acc65I, and ligated into pEGFP-N1 (Clontech, Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55762) digested with EcoR1 and Acc65I. This produces a Smad2-EGFP fusion (SEQ ID NOs:9 and 10) under 35 the control of a CMV promoter.

The plasmid containing the EGFP-Smad2 fusion was transfected into HEK293 cells, where it showed a cytoplasmic distribution. Prior to experiments the cells were grown in 8 well Nunc chambers in DMEM with 10% FCS to 80% confluence and starved overnight in HAM F-12 medium without FCS.

5 For experiments, the HAM F-12 medium was replaced with Hepes buffer pH 7.2. The experimental setup of the microscope was as described in example 1. 90 images were collected with 10 seconds between each, and with the test compound added after image number 5.

After serum starvation of cells, each nucleus contains less GFP fluorescence than the surrounding cytoplasm (Fig. 10a). Addition of TGFbeta caused within minutes a redistribution of EGFP-Smad2 from the cytoplasma into the nucleus (Fig. 10b). The redistribution of fluorescence within the treated cells was quantified simply as the fractional increase in nuclear fluorescence normalised to the starting value of GFP fluorescence in the nucleus of each unstimulated cell and displayed a dose dependent change in response to TGF β (fig. 10c).

EXAMPLE 5 Probes for detection of VASP redistribution.

Useful for monitoring signalling pathways involving rearrangement of cytoskeletal elements, e.g. to identify compounds which modulate the activity of the pathway in living cells. VASP, a phosphoprotein, is a component of cytoskeletal structures, which 20 redistributes in response to signals that affect focal adhesions.

The human VASP gene (GenBank Accession number: Z46389) was amplified using PCR according to standard protocols with primers

VASP-top

5'-GGGAAGCTTCCATGAGCGAGACGGTCATC-3'

25 and VASP-bottom/+stop

5'-CCCGGATCCTCAGGGAGAACCCCGCTTC-3'.

The PCR product was digested with restriction enzymes Hind3 and BamH1, and ligated into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech, Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55763) digested with Hind3 and BamH1. This produces an EGFP-VASP fusion (SEQ ID NOs:11 and 12) under 30 the control of a CMV promoter.

The resulting plasmid was transfected into CHO cells expressing the human insulin receptor using the calcium-phosphate transfection method. Prior to experiments, cells were grown in 8 well Nunc chambers and starved overnight in medium without FCS.

Experiments are performed in a microscope setup as described in example 1. 10% FCS 35 was added to the cells and images were collected. The EGFP-VASP fusion was

redistributed from a somewhat even distribution near the periphery into more localised structures, identified as focal adhesion points (Fig. 11).

EXAMPLE 7 Probes for detection of NFkappaB redistribution.

- 5 Useful for monitoring signalling pathways leading to activation of NFkappaB, e.g. to identify compounds which modulate the activity of the pathway in living cells.
NFkappaB, an activator of transcription, is a component of signalling pathways that are responsive to a variety of inducers including cytokines, lymphokines, and some immunosuppressive agents.
- 10 a) The human NFkappaB p65 subunit gene (GenBank Accession number: M62399) is amplified using PCR according to standard protocols with primers
NFkappaB-top
5'-GTCTCGAGCCATGGACGAAGTGTCCCCCTCATC-3'
and NFkappaB-bottom/+stop
- 15 5'-GTGGATCCTTAGGAGCTGATCTGACTCAGCAG-3'.
The PCR product is digested with restriction enzymes Xho1 and BamH1, and ligated into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech, Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55763) digested with Xho1 and BamH1. This produces an EGFP-NFkappaB fusion (SEQ ID NOs:13 and 14) under the control of a CMV promoter.
- 20 b) The human NFkappaB p65 subunit gene (GenBank Accession number: M62399) is amplified using PCR according to standard protocols with primers
NFkappaB-top
5'-GTCTCGAGCCATGGACGAAGTGTCCCCCTCATC-3'
and NFkappaB-bottom/-stop
- 25 5'-GTGGATCCAAGGAGCTGATCTGACTCAGCAG-3'.
The PCR product is digested with restriction enzymes Xho1 and BamH1, and ligated into pEGFP-N1 (Clontech, Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55762) digested with Xho1 and BamH1. This produces an NFkappaB-EGFP fusion (SEQ ID NOs: 15 and 16) under the control of a CMV promoter.
- 30 The resulting plasmids are transfected into a suitable cell line, e.g. Jurkat, in which the EGFP-NFkappaB probe and/or the NFkappaB-EGFP probe should change its cellular distribution from cytoplasmic to nuclear in response to activation of the signalling pathway with e.g. IL-1.

CHO cells stably expressing the insulin receptor and a human NFkB – GFP protein hybrid were stimulated with different concentrations of IL-1 for 1 hour, then washed with a hypoosmotic buffer (TRIS-base 10mM, MgCl₂ 2mM, PMSF(Phenyl methyl sulfonyl fluoride) 0.5mM, pH 7.4) and placed on the microscope. A sequence of images were

5 acquired during the addition of 0.05% Triton X-100 and subsequent gentle mixing after a short incubation period. The treatment causes the cell membranes to rupture leaving the fraction of NFkB-GFP that has translocated to the nucleus behind whereas the cytoplasmic amount of the probe leaves the cells more quickly and immediately becomes infinitely diluted in the surrounding medium (out of focus - this part of the total
10 fluorescence from the probe is thereby lost). At a defined time point before and after this treatment a total intensity value for the whole image was extracted. To normalize each experiment, the after value was divided by the before value, meaning that a higher ratio was found in cells where more NFkB had translocated to the nucleus and thereby contributed to the total fluorescence after permeabilisation. the actual data from such an
15 experiment run in duplicate is shown in Figure 18.

Conclusion: the present protocol is a good example of the possibility of revealing translocation of a fluorescent probe from the cytosol to the nucleus or translocation from the nucleus to the cytosol by using a measurement immediately before and after plasma membrane permeabilisation recorded as an image sequence.

20

EXAMPLE 8 real-time redistribution of protein kinase C α

Measurement of the real-time redistribution of protein kinase C α isoform-GFP fusion (PKC α -GFP, SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 4) in response to carbamylcholine stimulation of the muscarinic M1 receptor; 96 parallel redistribution measurements in microtiter plates.

25 BHK cells were stably expressing a recombinant human muscarinic type 1 receptor, under the selection with 500 μ g/ml Methotrexate, and also a PKC α -GFP construct (KaA 048), under the selection of 500 nM Zeocin. The cells were grown in 96-well plates (Packard ViewPlate, black with transparent bottom), washed and preincubated in a Hank's Buffered Salt solution (HBSS) without phenol red, with 20 mM HEPES and 5.5
30 mM glucose.

The plate was measured in a FLIPR™ (Fluorescence Imaging Plate Reader) from Molecular Devices. The 488 nm emission line from an argon ion laser, run at between 0.4 and 0.8 W output, was used to excite fluorescence from the GFP. Emission wavelengths were collected through a 510 to 565 nm band pass filter.

The cells were challenged with three doses of carbamylcholine, an M1 receptor agonist known from previous studies to give a microscopically detectable redistribution of the PKC α -GFP construct [(Almholt *et al.* 1997)]. Measurements were made every 10 seconds for 5 minutes. After data handling including normalisation of baseline

5 fluorescence for the different wells, background subtraction and averaging the 6 wells used for each concentration the data presented in figure 14 were obtained. It can clearly be seen (Fig 12) that carbamylcholine gave a time- and dose-dependent, and transient, decrease in fluorescence very similar to the time- and dose-dependent profile seen in microscopic fluorescence measurements [(see Almholt *et al.* 1997)]. This experiment

10 was repeated twice on the same batch of cells with similar results.

EXAMPLE 9 real-time redistribution of cyclic-AMP dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit-GFP fusion

Measurement of the real-time redistribution of cyclic-AMP dependent protein kinase

15 catalytic subunit-GFP fusion (C-GFP^{LT} SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2) in response to forskolin stimulation of the adenylate cyclase; 96 parallel redistribution measurements in microtiter plates.

CHO cells were stably transfected with hybrid DNA for the PKA catalytic subunit-F64L+S65T GFP (C-GFP^{LT}) fusion protein, and were typically under continuous selection

20 with 1000 μ g/ml zeocin (Invitrogen). The cells were grown without selection for 2 days in 96-well plates (Packard ViewPlate, black with transparent bottom), washed and preincubated in a Hank's Buffered Salt solution (HBSS) without phenol red, with 20 mM HEPES and 5.5 mM glucose.

The plate was measured in a FLIPR™ (Fluorescence Imaging Plate Reader) from

25 Molecular Devices. The 488 nm emission line from an argon ion laser, run at between 0.4 and 0.8 W output, was used to excite fluorescence from the GFP. Emission wavelengths were collected through a 510 to 565 nm band pass filter.

The cells were challenged with three doses of forskolin (Fig 13), an adenylate cyclase agonist known from previous studies to give a microscopically detectable redistribution of

30 the C-GFP^{LT} construct. Measurements were made every 10 seconds for over 6 minutes from the point of addition of forskolin. After data handling including normalisation of baseline fluorescence for the different wells, background subtraction and averaging the 6 wells used for each concentration the data presented below were obtained. It can clearly be seen in figure 15 that forskolin gave a time- and dose-dependent decrease in

35 fluorescence very similar to the time- and dose-dependent profile seen in microscopic

fluorescence measurements. This experiment was repeated twice on the same batch of cells with similar results. As can be seen in figure 14, a more extensive dose-response test gives at hand that this method is both sensitive and reproducible enough to use as the basis for a high throughput screening assay.

5 **EXAMPLE 10 cyclic-AMP dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit-GFP fusion**

Measurement of the redistribution response of cyclic-AMP dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit-GFP fusion (C-GFP^{LT} SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2) after forskolin stimulation of the adenylate cyclase; measurement of the change in total fluorescence upon

10 permeabilisation of agonist-treated cells.

CHO cells were stably transfected with hybrid DNA for the PKA catalytic subunit-F64L+S65T GFP (C-GFP^{LT}) fusion protein, and were typically under continuous selection with 1000 µg/ml zeocin (Invitrogen). For the experiments reported here, cells were grown without selection to 90% confluence in 8-well tissue culture-treated Lab-Tek®

15 chambered coverglass units (chambers, obtained from Nunc, Inc. Illinois, USA).

Immediately prior to the experiment growth medium was washed from the cells and replaced with 200 µl HEPES buffer per well.

For the results reported here, chambers were measured using a cooled CCD camera (KAF1400 chip, Photometrics Ltd., USA) attached to an inverted microscope (Diaphot

20 300, Nikon, Japan) equipped with a x40 oil-immersion Fluuar lens, NA 1.4. Cells were illuminated with 450-490 nm light from a 50 W HBO lamp, and emitted light collected between 510-560 nm.

The cells were challenged with four doses of forskolin, an adenylate cyclase agonist known from previous studies to give a microscopically detectable redistribution of the C-

25 GFP^{LT} construct. Images were collected at 10-second intervals for a period of 10 minutes for each treatment. Six minutes after the addition of forskolin or buffer control, Triton-X100 was added to a final concentration of 0.1%. The detergent releases freely mobile C-GFP^{LT} from the cells. The change in fluorescence resulting from this loss was measured after 1 minute of equilibration. After data handling including background

30 subtraction and normalisation to pre-detergent values, the data presented in figure 16 were obtained. Permeabilisation caused decreases in fluorescence, the magnitude of which were dependent on the forskolin treatments. This experiment was repeated twice on the same batch of cells with similar results.

EXAMPLE 11 Probes for detection of PKC β 1 redistribution.

Useful for monitoring signalling pathways involving Protein Kinase C, e.g. to identify compounds which modulate the activity of the pathway in living cells.

PKC β 1, a serine/threonine protein kinase, is closely related to PKC α and

5 PKC β 2 but not identical; it is a component of a signalling pathway which is activated by elevation of intracellular calcium concomitant with an increase in diacylglycerol species.

a) The human PKC β 1 gene (GenBank Accession number: X06318) was amplified

10 using PCR according to standard protocols with primers

PKC β 1-top

GTCTCGAGGCAAGATGGCTGACCC

and PKC β 1-bottom

GTGGATCCCTACACATTAATGACAAACTCTGGG.

15 The PCR product was digested with restriction enzymes Xho1 and BamH1, and ligated into pEGFP-C1 (Clontech, Palo Alto; GenBank Accession number U55763) digested with Xho1 and BamH1. This produces an EGFP-PKC β 1 fusion (SEQ ID NOS: 17 and 18) under the control of a CMV promoter.

b) CHO cells stably expressing the human insulin receptor and human PKC beta 1

20 labeled with EGFP were investigated in the microscope. A dose-response was created where a set of cells were imaged over time for each concentration. The changes in fluorescence were calculated as AUC for 4 min of stimulation.

It can be seen in figure 16 that using microscopic measurements, redistribution of human PKC beta 1 – EGFP can only be detected if a subregion of each cell is analysed. The

25 event is clearly visible when the image series is viewed as a movie but if the whole image changes in fluorescence or the changes in fluorescence in entire cells are analysed the redistribution cannot be detected.

CHO cells stably expressing the human insulin receptor and human PKC beta 1 labelled with EGFP were investigated in the FLIPRTM. A dose-response was created where six

30 separate wells were imaged over time for each concentration. The changes in fluorescence were calculated as AUC for 5 min of stimulation. As shown in figure 17 redistribution of human PKC beta 1 – EGFP can be detected in the FLIPRTM instrument despite the fact that the whole wells, containing around 50-100 000 cells, are illuminated and imaged with a resolution far below what is needed to resolve single cells or
35 subcellular compartments. This phenomenon can clearly not be predicted from the

microscope data in Figure 16. Based on these observations it is clear that a screening assay can be established in the FLIPR™ instrument. It might even be possible to establish a high throughput screening assay with further optimisation.

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CLAIMS

1. A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising
 - 5 recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of the influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument
 - 10 designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the quantitative information which is indicative of the degree of the cellular response to the influence or the result of the influence on the subcellular component is extracted from the recorded variation according to a
 - 15 predetermined calibration based on responses or results, recorded in the same manner, to known degrees of a relevant specific influence.
3. A method according to claims 1 or 2, wherein the influence comprises contact between the mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells and a chemical substance and/or incubation of the mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells with a chemical
 - 20 substance.
4. A method according to any of claims 1-3, wherein the cells comprise a group of cells contained within a spatial limitation.
5. A method according to any of claims 1-4, wherein the cells comprise multiple groups of cells contained within multiple spatial limitations.
 - 25 6. A method according to any of claims 1-5, wherein the cells comprise multiple groups of cells that are qualitatively the same but are subjected to different influences.
 7. A method according to any of claims 1-5, wherein the cells comprise multiple groups of cells that are qualitatively different but are subjected to the same influence.
 8. A method according to any of claims 1-7, wherein multiple spatial limitations are
 - 30 measured simultaneously by means of a one- or two-dimensional array detector, whereby the multiple spatial limitations are imaged onto the array detector such that

discrete subsets of the detecting units (pixels) in the array detector measure the signal from one and only one of the multiple spatial limitations, the signal from any one spatial limitation being the combined signal from those pixels that receive the image from one of the spatial limitations.

- 5 9. A method according to claim 8, wherein the detector is a linear diode array.
10. A method according to claim 8, wherein the detector is a video camera.
11. A method according to claim 8, wherein the detector is a charge transfer device.
12. A method according to claim 8, wherein the charge transfer device is a charge-coupled device.
- 10 13. A method according to any of claims 1-12, wherein all of the multiple spatial limitations are simultaneously illuminated during the measurement operation.
14. A method according to any of claims 1-12, wherein the individual spatial limitations are singly illuminated only during the time period in which they are being measured.
15. A method according to any of claims 1-14, wherein the illumination is provided by a laser which is scanned in a raster fashion over some or all of the spatial limitations being measured, the scanning taking place at a rate substantially faster than the measurement process such that the illumination appears to the measurement process to be continuous in time and spatially uniform over the region being measured.
- 20 16. A method according to any of claims 1-15, wherein the spatial limitations are spatial limitations arranged in one or more arrays on a common carrier.
17. A method according to claim 16, wherein the spatial limitations are wells in a plate of microtiter type.
18. A method according to any of claims 1-17, wherein the spatial limitations are domains defined on a substrate on which the cells are present.
- 25 19. A method according to claim 18, wherein the domains are domains established by the presence of the cells on the substrate in a pattern defining the domains.
20. A method according to claim 18, wherein the domains are domains established by the spatial pattern of the influence as it is applied to or contacted with the cells.

21. A method according to any of claims 1-20, wherein the recording is performed at a series of points in time, in which the application of the influence occurs at some time after the first time point in the series of recordings, the recording being performed, e.g., with a predetermined time spacing of from 0.1 seconds to 1 hour, preferably from 1 to 60
5 seconds, more preferably from 1 to 30 seconds, in particular from 1 to 10 seconds, over a time span of from 1 second to 12 hours, such as from 10 seconds to 12 hours, e.g., from 10 seconds to one hour, such as from 60 seconds to 30 minutes or 20 minutes.

22. A method according to claim 21, wherein the recording is made at two points in time, one point being before, and the other point being after the application of the influence.

10 23. A method according to any of claims 1-22, wherein the cells are fixed at a point in time after the application of the influence at which the response has been predetermined to be significant, and the recording is made at an arbitrary later time.

24. A method according to any of claims 1-23, wherein the redistribution results in quenching of fluorescence, the quenching being measured as a decrease in the intensity
15 of the fluorescence.

25. A method according to any of claims 1-24, wherein the redistribution results in energy transfer, the energy transfer being measured as a change in the intensity of the luminescence.

26. A method according to any of claims 1-24, wherein the illumination necessary to
20 excite fluorescence is non-homogeneous such that the redistribution results in a greater or lesser number of fluorescent molecules being excited, the result being measured as a change in fluorescent intensity.

27. A method according to any of claims 1-24, wherein the intensity of the light being recorded is a function of the fluorescence lifetime, polarisation, wavelength shift, or other
25 property which is modulated as a result of the underlying cellular response.

28. A method according to any of claims 1-27, wherein the light to be measured passes through a filter which selects the desired component of the light to be measured and rejects other components.

29. A method according to any of claims 1-28, wherein the fluorescence comes from a fluorophore encoded by and expressed from a nucleotide sequence harboured in the cells.

30. A method according to any of claims 1-28, wherein the fluorescence comes from a 5 fluorophore introduced into the cells by any or various techniques for the bulk loading of material into cells such as transfection, incubation, scrape loading, electroporation.

31. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the fluorescence comes from a luminescent polypeptide, such as GFP.

32. A method according to any of claims 1-31, wherein the cells are selected from the 10 group consisting of fungal cells, such as yeast cells; invertebrate cells including insect cells; and vertebrate cells, such as mammalian cells.

33. A method according to claim 32, wherein the mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells are mammalian cells which, during the time period over which the influence is observed, are incubated at a temperature of 30°C or above, preferably at a temperature 15 of from 32°C to 39°C, more preferably at a temperature of from 35°C to 38°C, and most preferably at a temperature of about 37°C.

34. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the nucleic acid construct is a DNA construct with a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 or is a variant thereof capable of encoding the 20 same fusion polypeptide or a fusion polypeptide which is biologically equivalent thereto.

35. A method according to any of claims 1-34, used as a screening program.

36. A method according to claim 35, wherein the method is a screening program for the identification of a biologically active substance that directly or indirectly affects an intracellular signalling pathway and is potentially useful as a medicament, wherein the 25 result of the individual measurement of each substance being screened which indicates its potential biological activity is based on measurement of the redistribution of spatially resolved luminescence in living cells and which undergoes a change in distribution upon activation of an intracellular signalling pathway.

37. A method according to claim 35, wherein the method is a screening program for the 30 identification of a biologically toxic substance as defined herein that exerts its toxic effect

by interfering with an intracellular signalling pathway, wherein the result of the individual measurement of each substance being screened which indicates its potential biologically toxic activity is based on measurement of the redistribution of said fluorescent probe in living cells and which undergoes a change in distribution upon activation of an

5 intracellular signalling pathway.

38. A method according to any of claims 1-37 wherein a fluorescent probe is used in back-tracking of signal transduction pathways as defined herein.

39. A set of data relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, obtained by recording variation in spatially distributed light

10 emitted from a luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of the influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in
15 fluorescence intensity.

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Figure 1

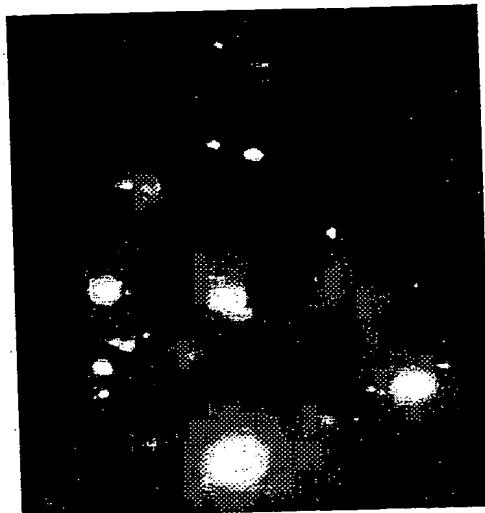


Fig. 1 a

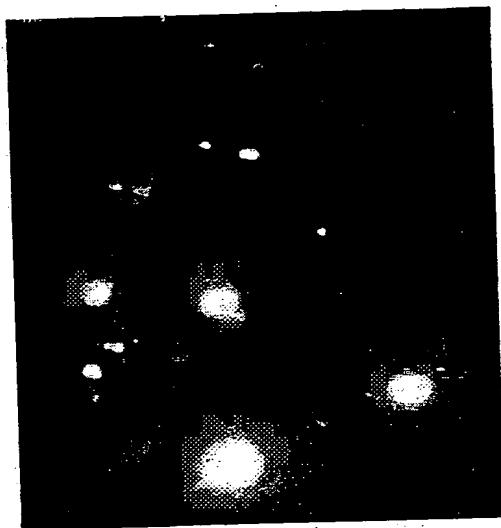


Fig. 1 b

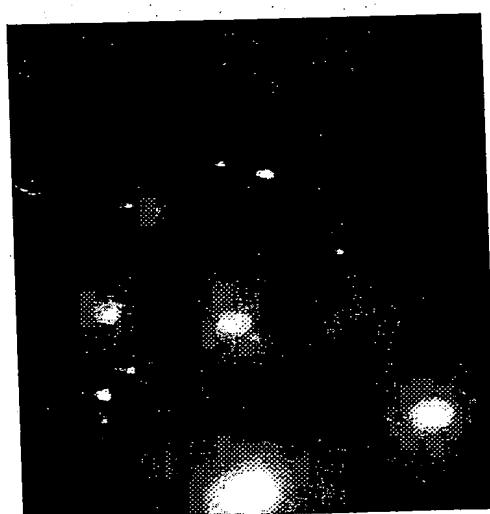


Fig. 1 c

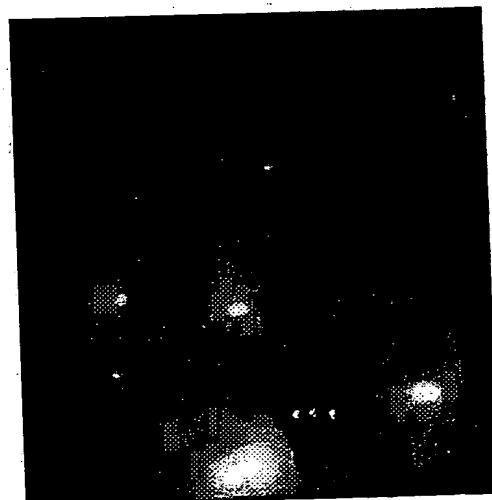


Fig. 1 d

Fig. 1

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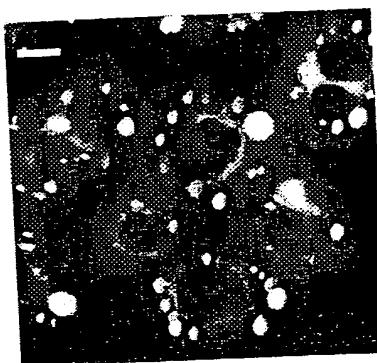


Fig. 2 i

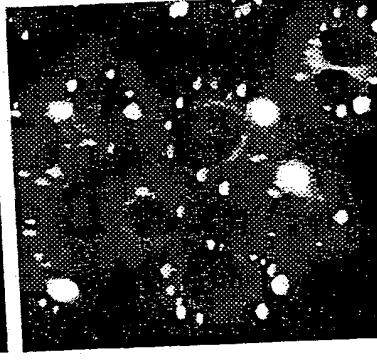


Fig. 2 ii

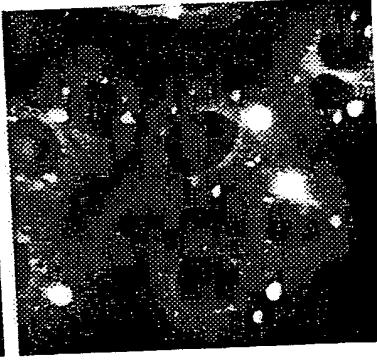


Fig. 2 iii

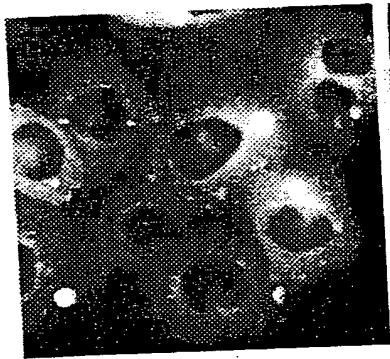


Fig. 2 iv



Fig. 2 v



Fig. 2 vi

Fig. 2

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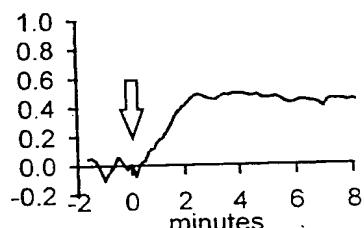


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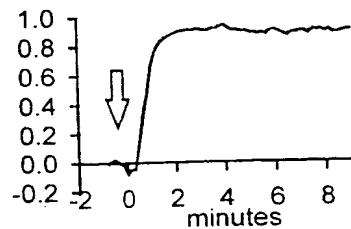


Fig. 3 B

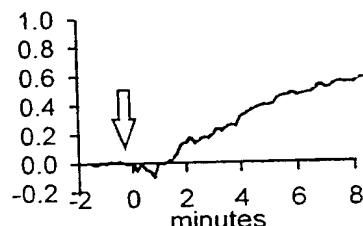


Fig. 3 C

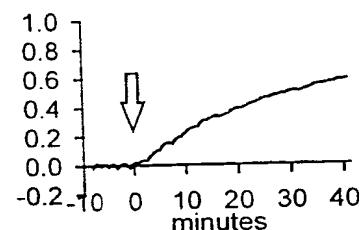


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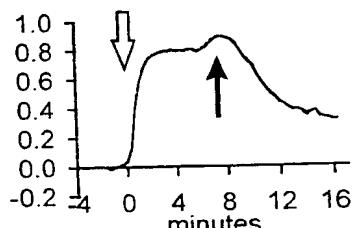


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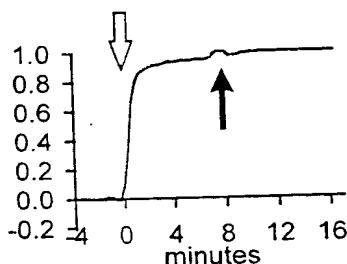


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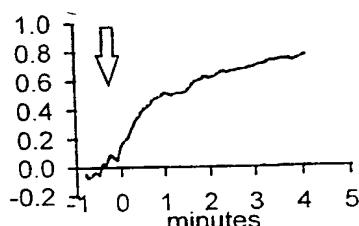


Fig. 3 G

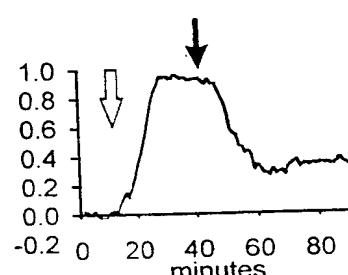


Fig. 3 H

Fig. 3
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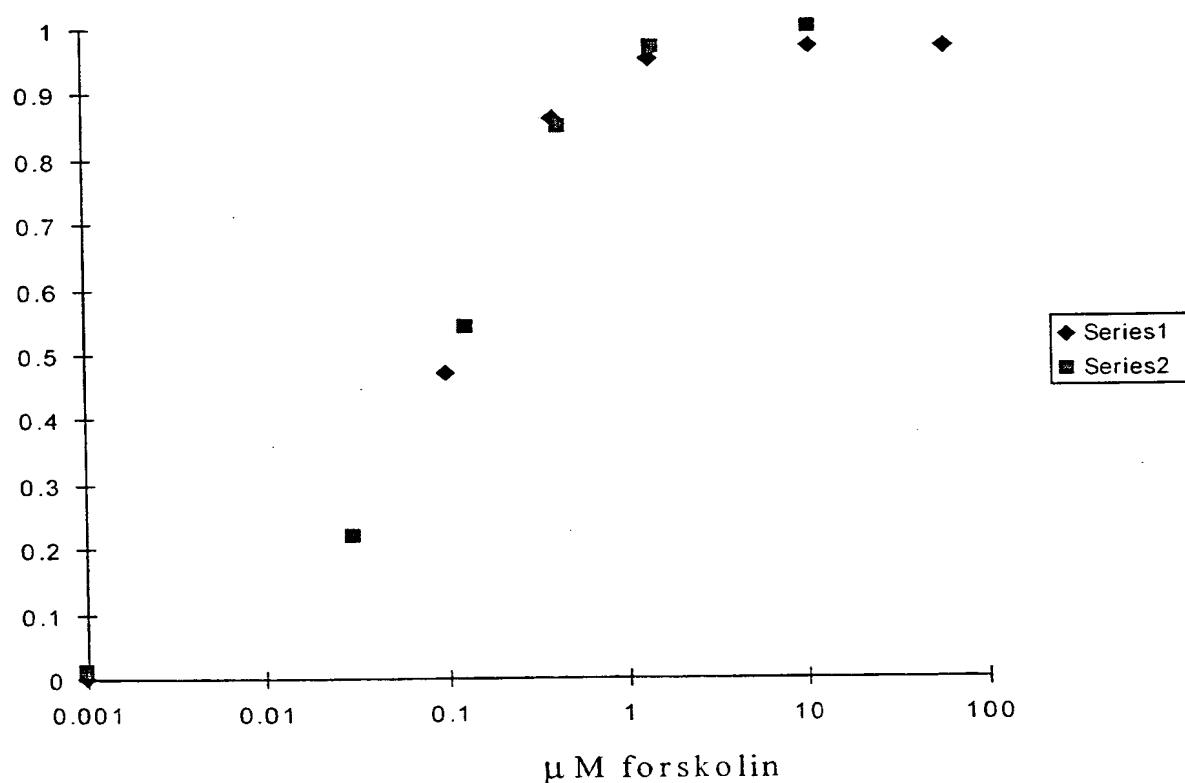


Fig. 4
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[forskolin] μ M	$t_{1/2\max}$ / s	t_{\max} / s
1	115 \pm 21	310 \pm 31
10	69 \pm 14	224 \pm 47
50	47 \pm 10	125 \pm 28

Fig. 5

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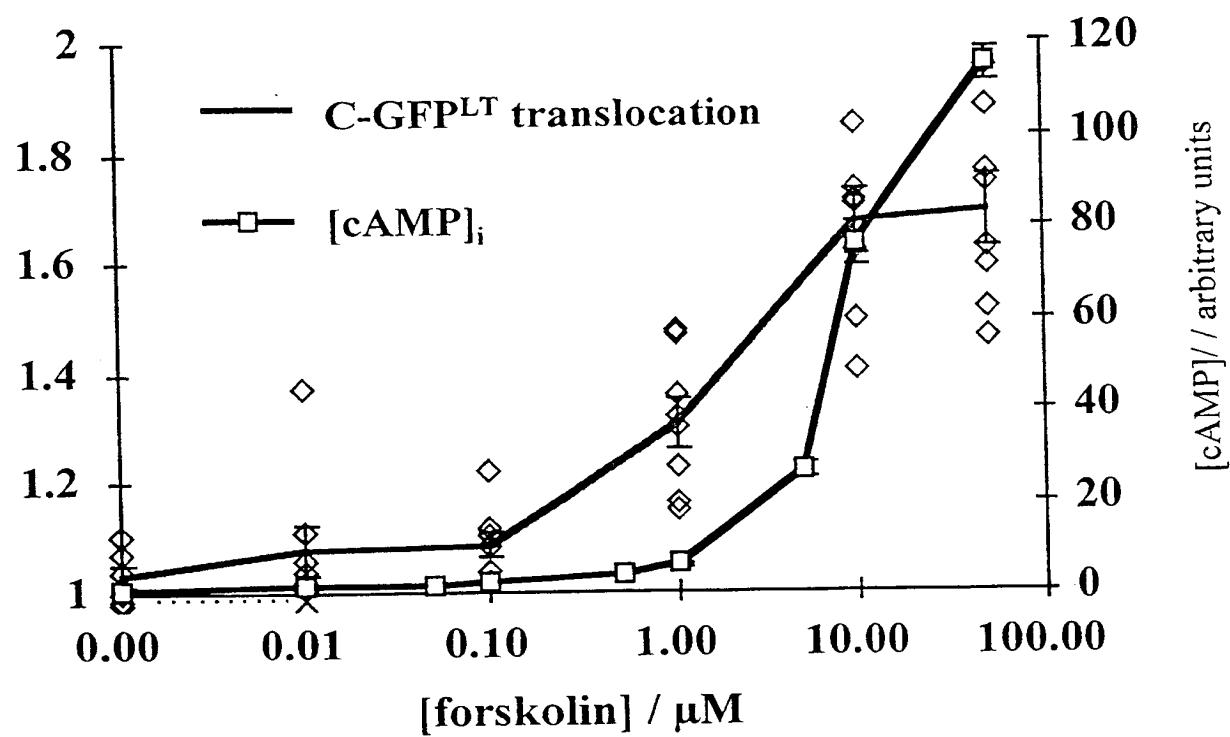


Fig. 6

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Fig. 7 a

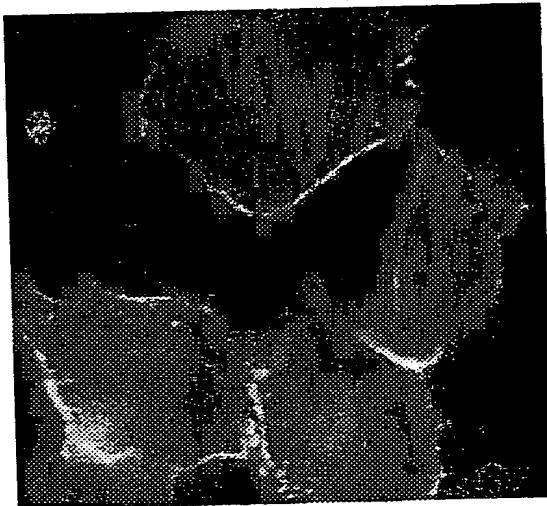


Fig. 7 b



Fig. 7 c

Fig. 7

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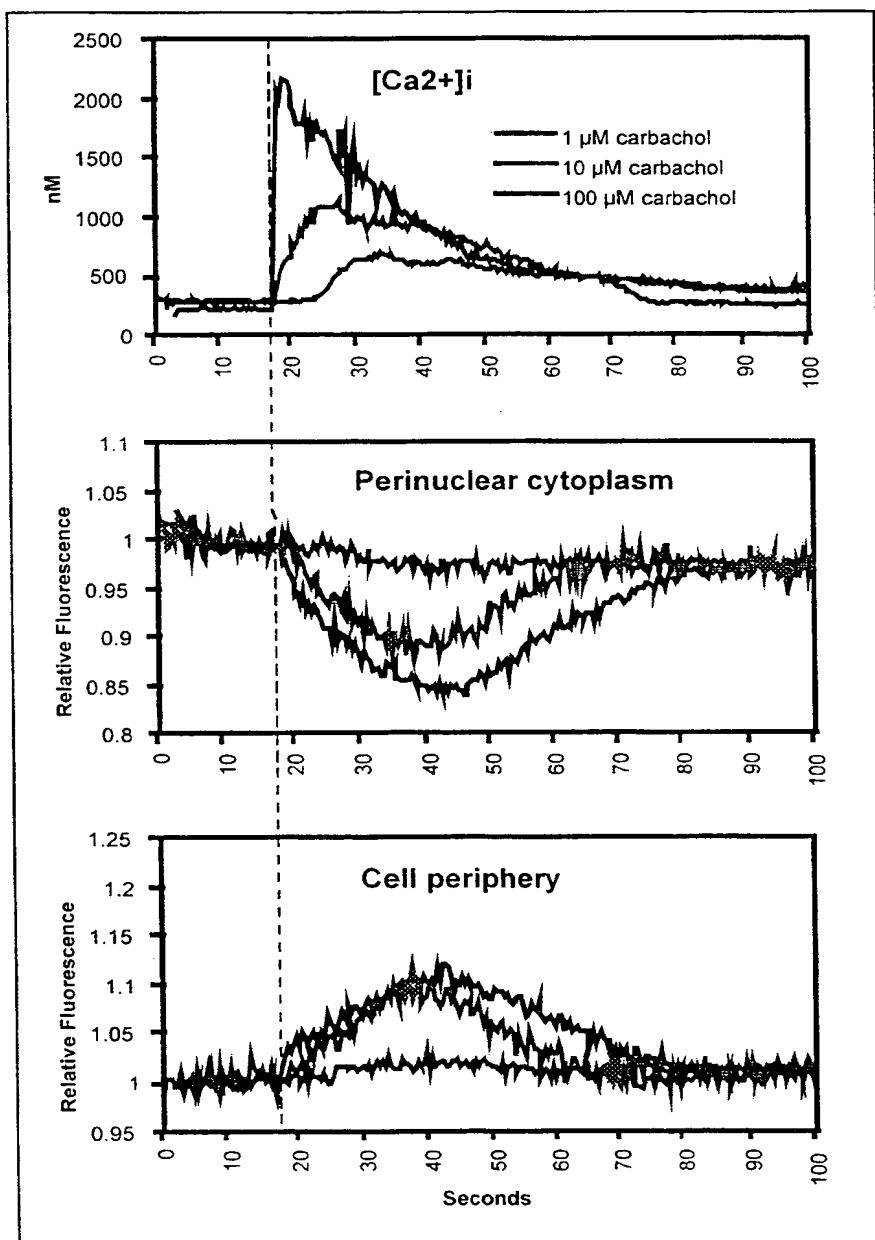


Fig. 8

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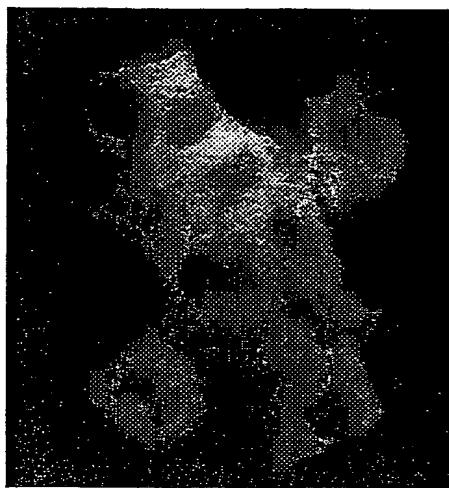


Fig. 9 a

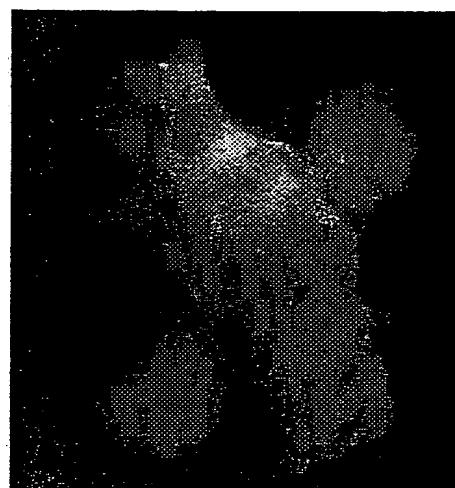


Fig. 9 b

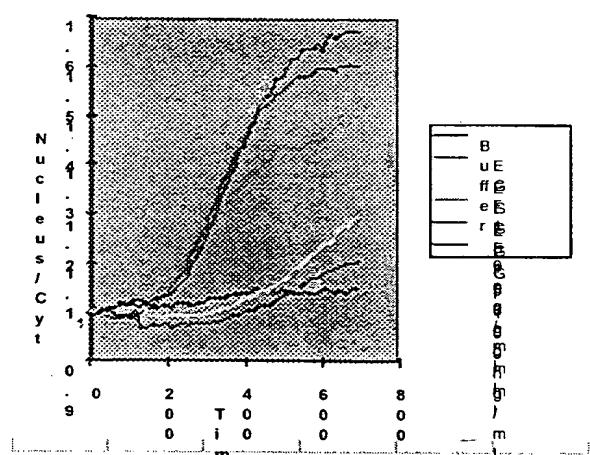


Fig. 9 c

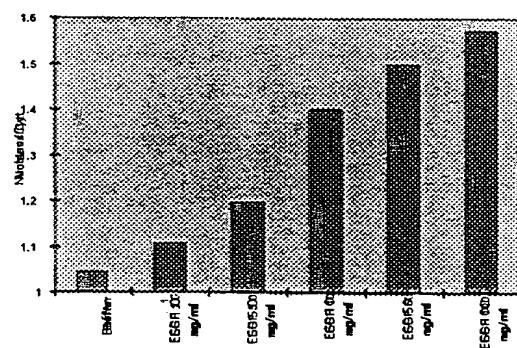


Fig. 9 d

Fig. 9
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Fig. 10 a



Fig. 10 b

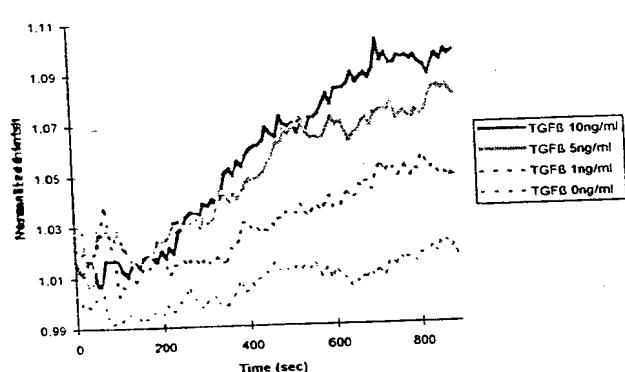
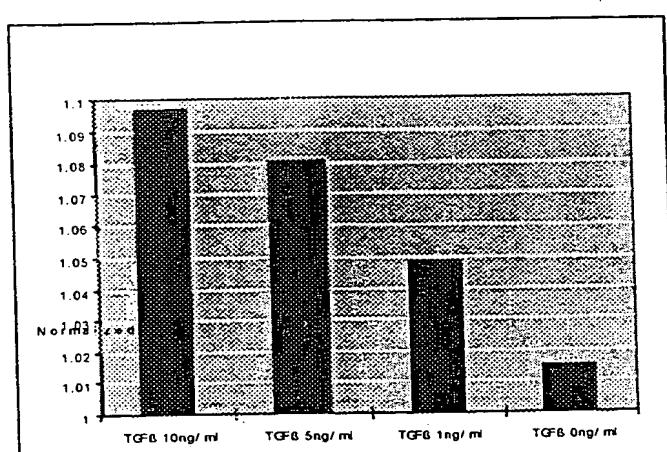


Fig. 10 c

Fig. 10
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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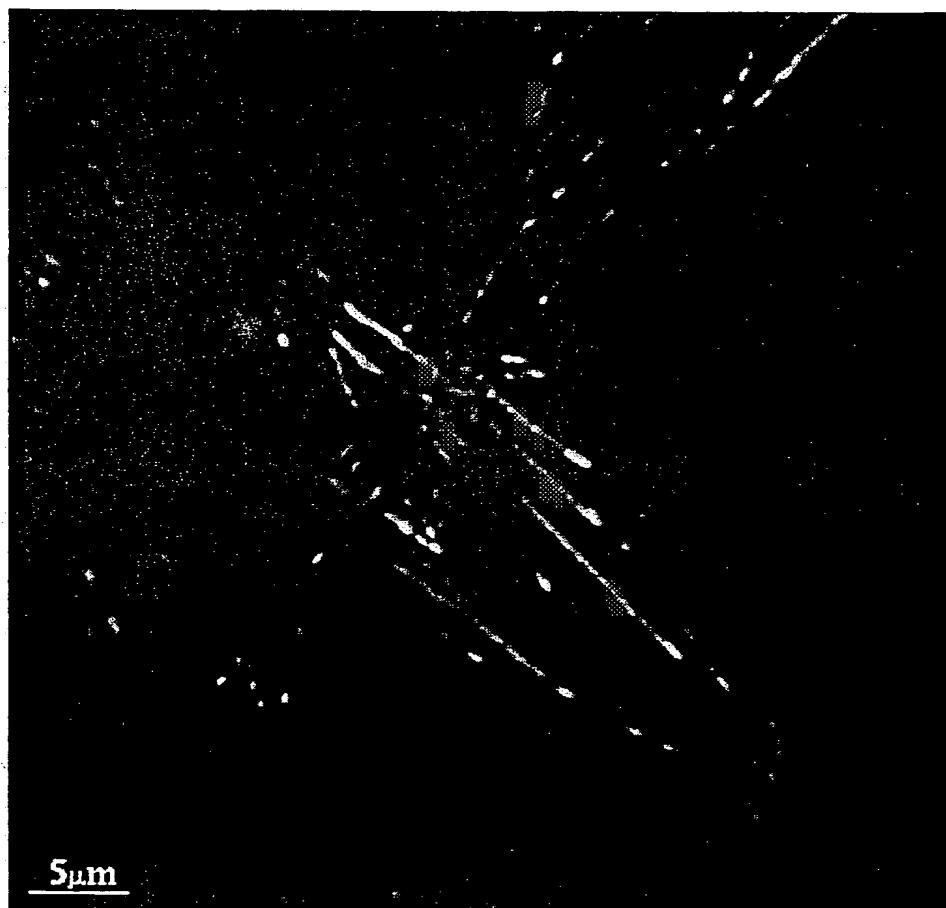


Fig. 11
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

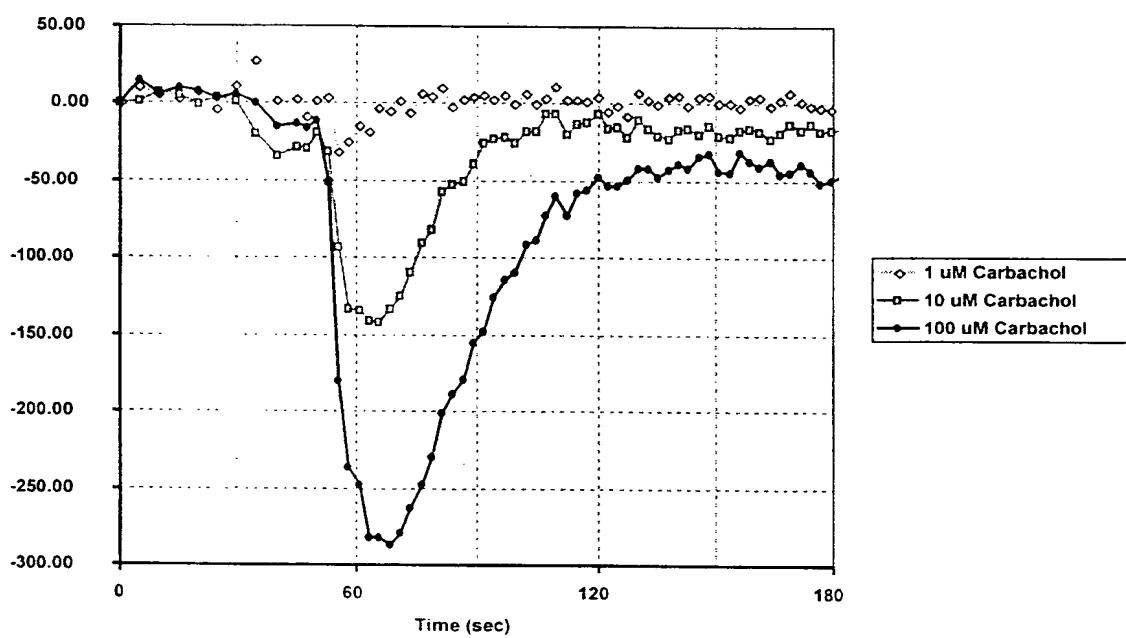
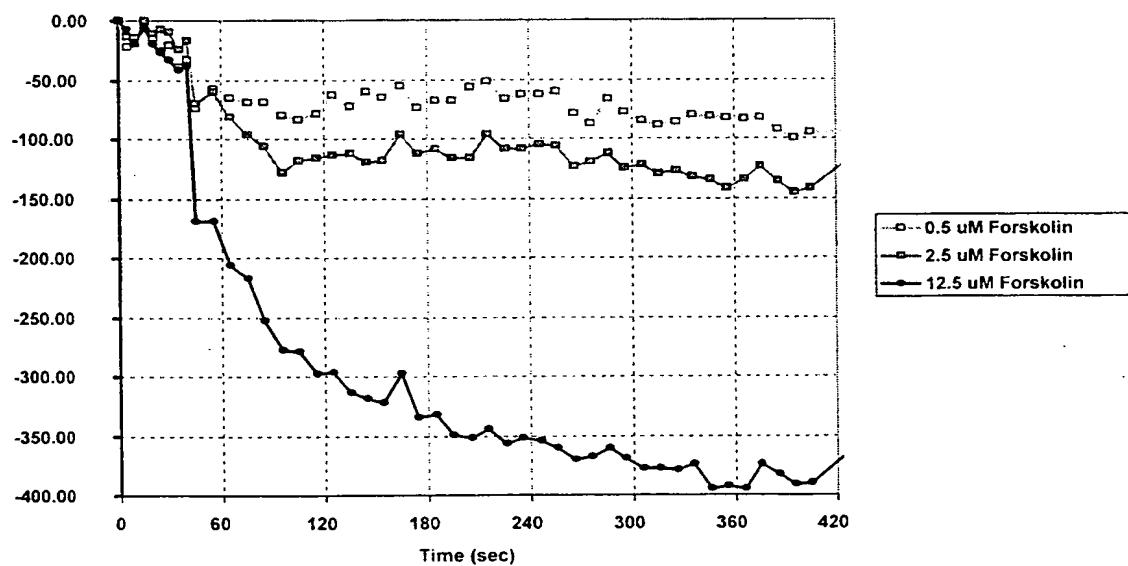
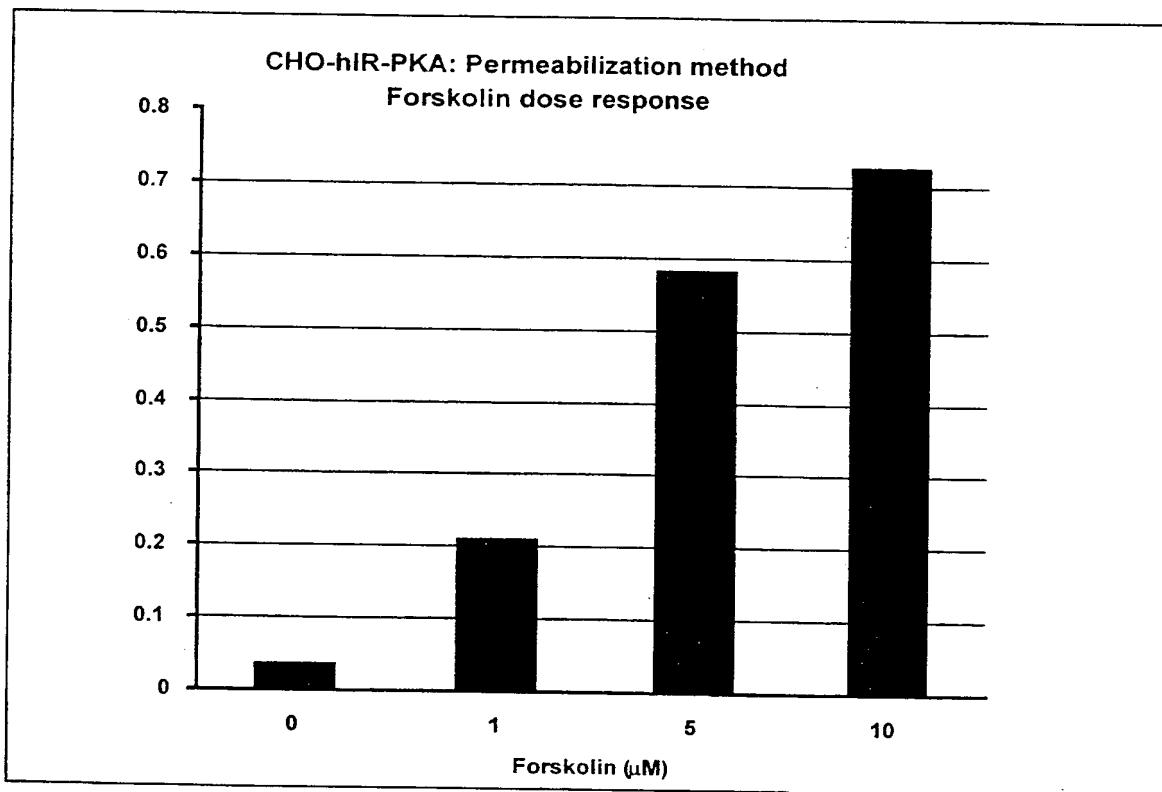
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Fig. 12
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13/18**Fig. 13**

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

14/18**Fig. 14**

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

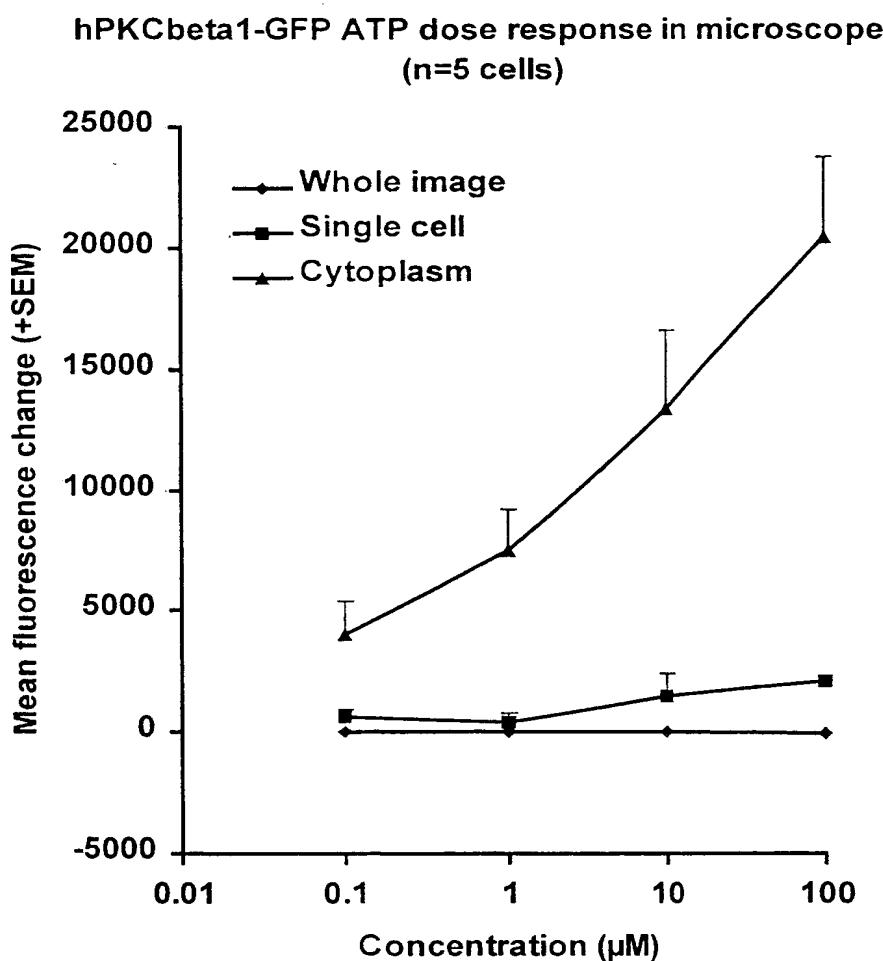
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Fig. 15
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

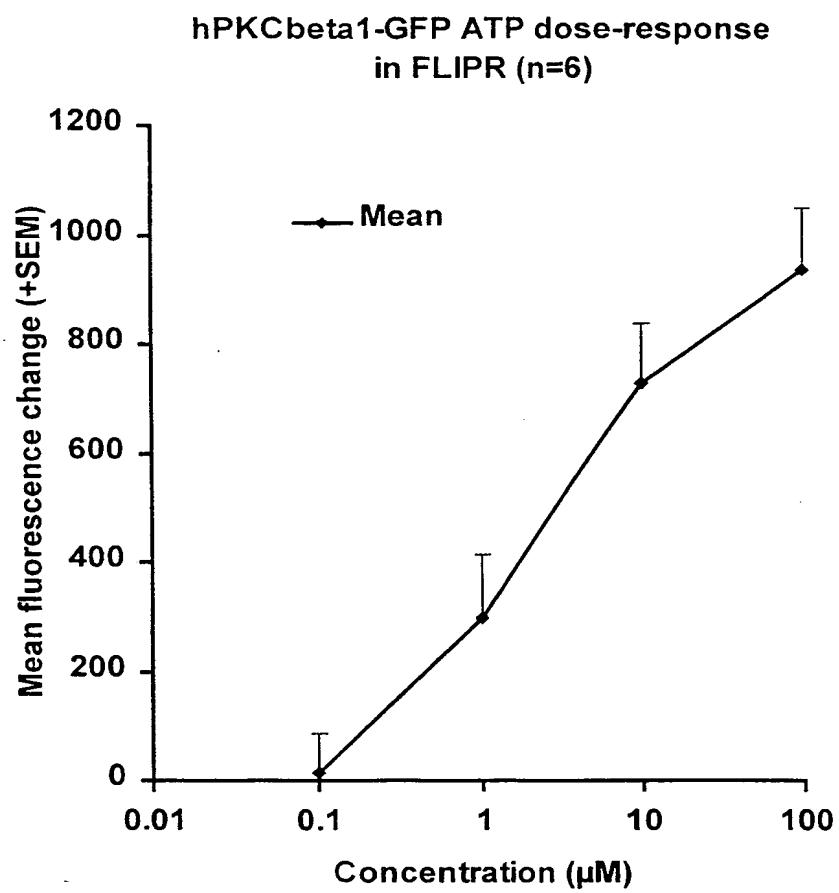
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Fig. 16
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**cPKA BioST Forskolin dose-response
on FLIPR (n=6).**

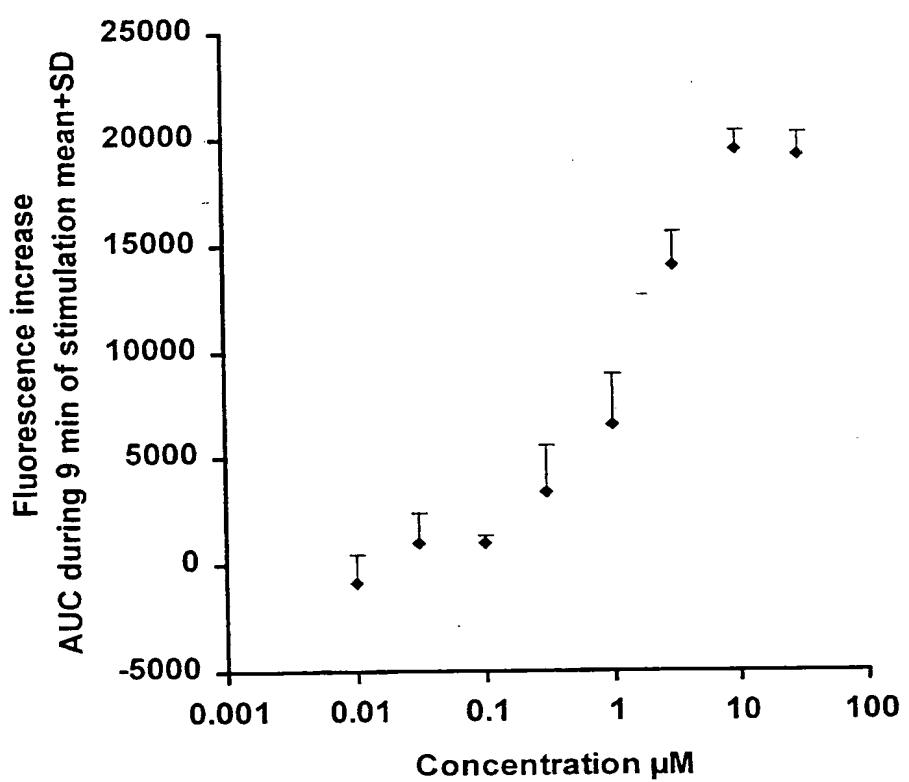
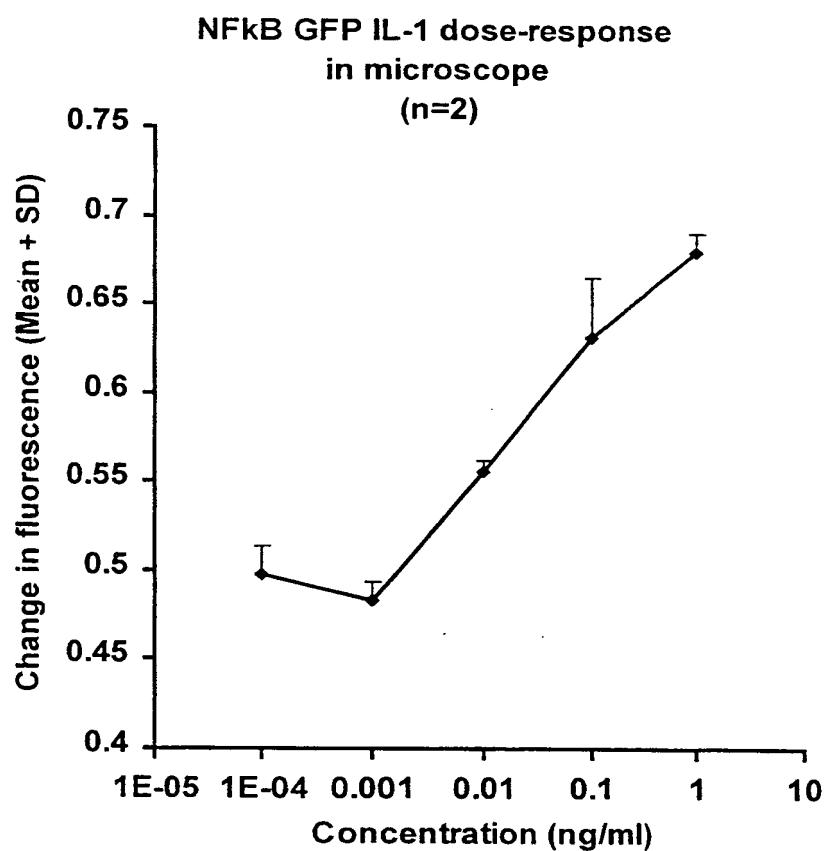


Fig. 17

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

18/18**Fig. 18**

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

SEQUENCE LISTING

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gac ccc tct cag aat aca gcc cag ttg gat cag ttt gat aga atc aag 144
Asp Pro Ser Gln Asn Thr Ala Gln Leu Asp Gln Phe Asp Arg Ile Lys
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acc ctt ggc acc ggc tcc ttt ggg cga gtg atg ctg gtg aag cac aag 192
Thr Leu Gly Thr Gly Ser Phe Gly Arg Val Met Leu Val Lys His Lys
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Glu Ser Gly Asn His Tyr Ala Met Lys Ile Leu Asp Lys Gln Lys Val
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Arg Phe Tyr Ala Ala Gln Ile Val Leu Thr Phe Glu Tyr Leu His Ser
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Arg Val Ser Ile Asn Glu Lys Cys Gly Lys Glu Phe Thr Glu Phe Gly			
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act ctc act tat ggt gtt caa tgc ttt tct aga tac cca gat cat atg			1296
Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met			
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Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln			
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144

Glu Val Lys Asp His Lys Phe Ile Ala Arg Phe Phe Lys Gln Pro Thr			
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50	55	60	
ttc cag tgc caa gtt tgc tgt ttt gtg gtt cat aag agg tgc cat gag			240
Phe Gln Cys Gln Val Cys Cys Phe Val Val His Lys Arg Cys His Glu			
65	70	75	80
ttc gtt acg ttc tct tgt ccg ggt gcg gat aag gga cct gac act gag			288
Phe Val Thr Phe Ser Cys Pro Gly Ala Asp Lys Gly Pro Asp Thr Asp			
85	90	95	
gac ccc agg agc aag cac aag ttc aaa atc cac aca tac gga agc cct			336
Asp Pro Arg Ser Lys His Lys Phe Lys Ile His Thr Tyr Gly Ser Pro			
100	105	110	
acc ttc tgt gat cac tgt ggg tcc ctg ctc tat gga ctt atc cac caa			384
Thr Phe Cys Asp His Cys Gly Ser Leu Leu Tyr Gly Leu Ile His Gln			
115	120	125	
ggg atg aaa tgt gac acc tgc gac atg aat gtt cac aac cag tgt gtg			432
Gly Met Lys Cys Asp Thr Cys Asp Met Asn Val His Asn Gln Cys Val			
130	135	140	
atc aat gac cct agc ctc tgc gga atg gat cac aca gag aag agg ggg			480
Ile Asn Asp Pro Ser Leu Cys Gly Met Asp His Thr Glu Lys Arg Gly			
145	150	155	160
cgg att tat ctg aag gct gag gtc act gat gaa aag ctc cac gtc acg			528
Arg Ile Tyr Leu Lys Ala Glu Val Thr Asp Glu Lys Leu His Val Thr			
165	170	175	
gta cga gat gca aaa aat cta atc cct atg gat cca aat ggg ctt tcg			576
Val Arg Asp Ala Lys Asn Leu Ile Pro Met Asp Pro Asn Gly Leu Ser			
180	185	190	
gat cct tat gtg aag ctg aaa cta atc cct gac ccc aag aat gag agc			624

Asp Pro Tyr Val Lys Leu Lys Leu Ile Pro Asp Pro Lys Asn Glu Ser
195 200 205

aaa cag aaa acc aaa acc atc cgc tcc aac ctg aat cct cag tgg aat 672
Lys Gln Lys Thr Lys Thr Ile Arg Ser Asn Leu Asn Pro Gln Trp Asn
210 215 220

gag tcc ttc acg ttc aaa tta aaa cct tca gac aaa gac cgg cga ctg 720
Glu Ser Phe Thr Phe Lys Leu Lys Pro Ser Asp Lys Asp Arg Arg Leu
225 230 235 240

tct gta gaa atc tgg gac tgg gat cgg acg act cgg aat gac ttc atg 768
Ser Val Glu Ile Trp Asp Trp Asp Arg Thr Thr Arg Asn Asp Phe Met
245 250 255

gga tcc ctt tcc ttt ggt gtc tca gag cta atg aag atg ccg gcc agt 816
Gly Ser Leu Ser Phe Gly Val Ser Glu Leu Met Lys Met Pro Ala Ser
260 265 270

gga tgg tat aaa gct cac aac caa gaa gag ggc gaa tat tac aac gtg 864
Gly Trp Tyr Lys Ala His Asn Gln Glu Glu Gly Glu Tyr Tyr Asn Val
275 280 285

ccc att cca gaa gga gat gaa gaa ggc aac atg gaa ctc agg cag aag 912
Pro Ile Pro Glu Gly Asp Glu Glu Gly Asn Met Glu Leu Arg Gln Lys
290 295 300

ttt gag aaa gcc aag cta ggt cct gtt ggt aac aaa gtc atc agc cct 960
Phe Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Gly Pro Val Gly Asn Lys Val Ile Ser Pro
305 310 315 320

tca gaa gac aga aag caa cca tcc aac aac ctg gac aga gtg aaa ctc 1008
Ser Glu Asp Arg Lys Gln Pro Ser Asn Asn Leu Asp Arg Val Lys Leu
325 330 335

aca gac ttc aac ttc ctc atg gtg ctg ggg aag ggg agt ttt ggg aag 1056
Thr Asp Phe Asn Phe Leu Met Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Ser Phe Gly Lys
340 345 350

gtg atg ctt gct gac agg aag gga acg gag gaa ctg tac gcc atc aag 1104

Val Met Leu Ala Asp Arg Lys Gly Thr Glu Glu Leu Tyr Ala Ile Lys			
355	360	365	
atc ctg aag aag gac gtg gtg atc cag gac gac gac gtg gag tgc acc			
Ile Leu Lys Lys Asp Val Val Ile Gln Asp Asp Asp Val Glu Cys Thr			1152
370	375	380	
atg gtg gag aag cgc gtg gcc ctg ctg gac aag ccg cca ttt ctg			
Met Val Glu Lys Arg Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Asp Lys Pro Pro Phe Leu			1200
385	390	395	400
aca cag ctg cac tcc tgc ttc cag aca gtg gac ccg ctg tac ttc gtc			
Thr Gln Leu His Ser Cys Phe Gln Thr Val Asp Arg Leu Tyr Phe Val			1248
405	410	415	
atg gaa tac gtc aac ggc ggg gat ctt atg tac cac att cag caa gtc			
Met Glu Tyr Val Asn Gly Gly Asp Leu Met Tyr His Ile Gln Gln Val			1296
420	425	430	
ggg aaa ttt aag gag cca caa gca gta ttc tac gca gcc gag atc tcc			
Gly Lys Phe Lys Glu Pro Gln Ala Val Phe Tyr Ala Ala Glu Ile Ser			1344
435	440	445	
atc gga ctg ttc ttc ctt cat aaa aga ggg atc att tac agg gat ctg			
Ile Gly Leu Phe Phe Leu His Lys Arg Gly Ile Ile Tyr Arg Asp Leu			1392
450	455	460	
aag ctg aac aat gtc atg ctg aac tca gaa ggg cac atc aaa atc gcc			
Lys Leu Asn Asn Val Met Leu Asn Ser Glu Gly His Ile Lys Ile Ala			1440
465	470	475	480
gac ttc ggg atg tgc aag gaa cac atg atg gat gga gtc acg acc agg			
Asp Phe Gly Met Cys Lys Glu His Met Met Asp Gly Val Thr Thr Arg			1488
485	490	495	
acc ttc tgc gga act ccg gac tac att gcc cca gag ata atc gct tac			
Thr Phe Cys Gly Thr Pro Asp Tyr Ile Ala Pro Glu Ile Ile Ala Tyr			1536
500	505	510	
cag ccg tac ggg aag tct gta gat tgg tgg gcg tac ggt gtg ctg ctg			
			1584

Gln Pro Tyr Gly Lys Ser Val Asp Trp Trp Ala Tyr Gly Val Leu Leu			
515	520	525	
tac gag atg cta gcc ggg cag cct ccg ttt gat ggt gaa gat gaa gat			1632
Tyr Glu Met Leu Ala Gly Gln Pro Pro Phe Asp Gly Glu Asp Glu Asp			
530	535	540	
gaa ctg ttt cag tct ata atg gag cac aac gtg tcc tac ccc aaa tcc			1680
Glu Leu Phe Gln Ser Ile Met Glu His Asn Val Ser Tyr Pro Lys Ser			
545	550	555	560
ttg tcc aag gaa gcc gtc tcc atc tgc aaa gga ctt atg acc aaa cag			1728
Leu Ser Lys Glu Ala Val Ser Ile Cys Lys Gly Leu Met Thr Lys Gln			
565	570	575	
cct gcc aag cga ctg ggc tgc ggg ccc gag gga gag agg gat gtc aga			1776
Pro Ala Lys Arg Leu Gly Cys Gly Pro Glu Gly Glu Arg Asp Val Arg			
580	585	590	
gag cat gcc ttc ttc agg agg atc gac tgg gag aaa ctg gag aac agg			1824
Glu His Ala Phe Phe Arg Arg Ile Asp Trp Glu Lys Leu Glu Asn Arg			
595	600	605	
gag atc caa cca cca ttc aag ccc aaa gtg tgt ggc aaa gga gca gaa			1872
Glu Ile Gln Pro Pro Phe Lys Pro Lys Val Cys Gly Lys Gly Ala Glu			
610	615	620	
aac ttt gac aag ttc ttc acg cga gga cag cct gtc tta aca cca cca			1920
Asn Phe Asp Lys Phe Phe Thr Arg Gly Gln Pro Val Leu Thr Pro Pro			
625	630	635	640
gat cag ctg gtc att gct aac ata gac caa tct gat ttt gaa ggg ttc			1968
Asp Gln Leu Val Ile Ala Asn Ile Asp Gln Ser Asp Phe Glu Gly Phe			
645	650	655	
tcg tat gtc aac ccc cag ttt gtg cac cca atc ttg caa agt gca gta			2016
Ser Tyr Val Asn Pro Gln Phe Val His Pro Ile Leu Gln Ser Ala Val			
660	665	670	
ggg cgc gcc atg agt aaa gga gaa ctt ttc act gga gtt gtc cca			2064

Gly Arg Ala Met Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro			
675	680	685	
att ctt gtt gaa tta gat ggc gat gtt aat ggg caa aaa ttc tct gtt			2112
Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly Gln Lys Phe Ser Val			
690	695	700	
agt gga gag ggt gaa ggt gat gca aca tac gga aaa ctt acc ctt aaa			2160
Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys			
705	710	715	720
ttt att tgc act act ggg aag cta cct gtt cca tgg cca acg ctt gtc			2208
Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val			
725	730	735	
act act ctc act tat ggt gtt caa tgc ttt tct aga tac cca gat cat			2256
Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His			
740	745	750	
atg aaa cag cat gac ttt ttc aag agt gcc atg ccc gaa ggt tat gta			2304
Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val			
755	760	765	
cag gaa aga act ata ttt tac aaa gat gac ggg aac tac aag aca cgt			2352
Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Tyr Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg			
770	775	780	
gct gaa gtc aag ttt gaa ggt gat acc ctt gtt aat aga atc gag tta			2400
Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu			
785	790	795	800
aaa ggt att gat ttt aaa gaa gat gga aac att ctt gga cac aaa atg			2448
Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Met			
805	810	815	
gaa tac aat tat aac tca cat aat gta tac atc atg gca gac aaa cca			2496
Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Pro			
820	825	830	
aag aat ggc atc aaa gtt aac ttc aaa att aga cac aac att aaa gat			2544

Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Lys Asp			
835	840	845	
gga agc gtt caa tta gca gac cat tat caa caa aat act cca att ggc			2592
Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly			
850	855	860	
gat ggc cct gtc ctt tta cca gac aac cat tac ctg tcc acg caa tct			2640
Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser			
865	870	875	880
gcc ctt tcc aaa gat ccc aac gaa aag aga gat cac atg atc ctt ctt			2688
Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Ile Leu Leu			
885	890	895	
gag ttt gta aca gct gct qqr; att aca cat ggc atg gat gaa cta tac			2736
Glu Phe Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr His Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr			
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aaa cct cag gag taa			2751
Lys Pro Gln Glu *			
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Glu Val Lys Asp His Lys Phe Ile Ala Arg Phe Phe Lys Gln Pro Thr			
35	40	45	
Phe Cys Ser His Cys Thr Asp Phe Ile Trp Gly Phe Gly Lys Gln Gly			
50	55	60	
Phe Gln Cys Gln Val Cys Cys Phe Val Val His Lys Arg Cys His Glu			
65	70	75	80

Phe Val Thr Phe Ser Cys Pro Gly Ala Asp Lys Gly Pro Asp Thr Asp
85 90 95
Asp Pro Arg Ser Lys His Lys Phe Lys Ile His Thr Tyr Gly Ser Pro
100 105 110
Thr Phe Cys Asp His Cys Gly Ser Leu Leu Tyr Gly Leu Ile His Gln
115 120 125
Gly Met Lys Cys Asp Thr Cys Asp Met Asn Val His Asn Gln Cys Val
130 135 140
Ile Asn Asp Pro Ser Leu Cys Gly Met Asp His Thr Glu Lys Arg Gly
145 150 155 160
Arg Ile Tyr Leu Lys Ala Glu Val Thr Asp Glu Lys Leu His Val Thr
165 170 175
Val Arg Asp Ala Lys Asn Leu Ile Pro Met Asp Pro Asn Gly Leu Ser
180 185 190
Asp Pro Tyr Val Lys Leu Lys Ile Pro Asp Pro Lys Asn Glu Ser
195 200 205
Lys Gln Lys Thr Lys Thr Ile Arg Ser Asn Leu Asn Pro Gln Trp Asn
210 215 220
Glu Ser Phe Thr Phe Lys Leu Lys Pro Ser Asp Lys Asp Arg Arg Leu
225 230 235 240
Ser Val Glu Ile Trp Asp Trp Asp Arg Thr Thr Arg Asn Asp Phe Met
245 250 255
Gly Ser Leu Ser Phe Gly Val Ser Glu Leu Met Lys Met Pro Ala Ser
260 265 270
Gly Trp Tyr Lys Ala His Asn Gln Glu Glu Gly Glu Tyr Tyr Asn Val
275 280 285
Pro Ile Pro Glu Gly Asp Glu Glu Gly Asn Met Glu Leu Arg Gln Lys
290 295 300
Phe Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Gly Pro Val Gly Asn Lys Val Ile Ser Pro
305 310 315 320
Ser Glu Asp Arg Lys Gln Pro Ser Asn Asn Leu Asp Arg Val Lys Leu
325 330 335
Thr Asp Phe Asn Phe Leu Met Val Leu Gly Lys Gly Ser Phe Gly Lys
340 345 350
Val Met Leu Ala Asp Arg Lys Gly Thr Glu Glu Leu Tyr Ala Ile Lys
355 360 365
Ile Leu Lys Lys Asp Val Val Ile Gln Asp Asp Asp Val Glu Cys Thr
370 375 380
Met Val Glu Lys Arg Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Asp Lys Pro Pro Phe Leu
385 390 395 400

Thr Gln Leu His Ser Cys Phe Gln Thr Val Asp Arg Leu Tyr Phe Val
 405 410 415
 Met Glu Tyr Val Asn Gly Gly Asp Leu Met Tyr His Ile Gln Gln Val
 420 425 430
 Gly Lys Phe Lys Glu Pro Gln Ala Val Phe Tyr Ala Ala Glu Ile Ser
 435 440 445
 Ile Gly Leu Phe Phe Leu His Lys Arg Gly Ile Ile Tyr Arg Asp Leu
 450 455 460
 Lys Leu Asn Asn Val Met Leu Asn Ser Glu Gly His Ile Lys Ile Ala
 465 470 475 480
 Asp Phe Gly Met Cys Lys Glu His Met Met Asp Gly Val Thr Thr Arg
 485 490 495
 Thr Phe Cys Gly Thr Pro Asp Tyr Ile Ala Pro Glu Ile Ile Ala Tyr
 500 505 510
 Gln Pro Tyr Gly Lys Ser Val Asp Trp Trp Ala Tyr Gly Val Leu Leu
 515 520 525
 Tyr Glu Met Leu Ala Gly Gln Pro Pro Phe Asp Gly Glu Asp Glu Asp
 530 535 540
 Glu Leu Phe Gln Ser Ile Met Glu His Asn Val Ser Tyr Pro Lys Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Leu Ser Lys Glu Ala Val Ser Ile Cys Lys Gly Leu Met Thr Lys Gln
 565 570 575
 Pro Ala Lys Arg Leu Gly Cys Gly Pro Glu Gly Glu Arg Asp Val Arg
 580 585 590
 Glu His Ala Phe Phe Arg Arg Ile Asp Trp Glu Lys Leu Glu Asn Arg
 595 600 605
 Glu Ile Gln Pro Pro Phe Lys Pro Lys Val Cys Gly Lys Gly Ala Glu
 610 615 620
 Asn Phe Asp Lys Phe Phe Thr Arg Gly Gln Pro Val Leu Thr Pro Pro
 625 630 635 640
 Asp Gln Leu Val Ile Ala Asn Ile Asp Gln Ser Asp Phe Glu Gly Phe
 645 650 655
 Ser Tyr Val Asn Pro Gln Phe Val His Pro Ile Leu Gln Ser Ala Val
 660 665 670
 Gly Arg Ala Met Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro
 675 680 685
 Ile Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly Gln Lys Phe Ser Val
 690 695 700
 Ser Gly Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys
 705 710 715 720

Phe Ile Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val
 725 730 735
 Thr Thr Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His
 740 745 750
 Met Lys Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val
 755 760 765
 Gln Glu Arg Thr Ile Phe Tyr Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg
 770 775 780
 Ala Glu Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu
 785 790 795 800
 Lys Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Met
 805 810 815
 Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Pro
 820 825 830
 Lys Asn Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Lys Asp
 835 840 845
 Gly Ser Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly
 850 855 860
 Asp Gly Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser
 865 870 875 880
 Ala Leu Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Ile Leu Leu
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Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly			
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gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc	144		
Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile			
35	40	45	
tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc	192		
Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr			
50	55	60	
ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag	240		
Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys			
65	70	75	80
cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag	288		
Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu			
85	90	95	
cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag	336		
Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu			
100	105	110	
gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc	384		
Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly			
115	120	125	
atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac	432		
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr			
130	135	140	
aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac	480		
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn			
145	150	155	160
ggc atc aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc	528		
Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser			
165	170	175	

gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc		576
Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly		
180	185	190
ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg		624
Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu		
195	200	205
agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc		672
Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe		
210	215	220
gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg tac aag tcc		720
Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser		
225	230	235
240		
gga ctc aga tct cga gct caa gct tcg aat tca acc atg gcg gcg gcg		768
Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Gln Ala Ser Asn Ser Thr Met Ala Ala Ala		
245	250	255
gcg gct cag ggg ggc ggg ggc gag ccc cgt aga acc gag ggg gtc		816
Ala Ala Gln Gly Gly Gly Glu Pro Arg Arg Thr Glu Gly Val		
260	265	270
ggc ccg ggg gtc ccg ggg gag gtg gag atg gtg aag ggg cag ccg ttc		864
Gly Pro Gly Val Pro Gly Glu Val Glu Met Val Lys Gly Gln Pro Phe		
275	280	285
gac gtg ggc ccg cgc tac acg cag ttg cag tac atc ggc gag ggc gcg		912
Asp Val Gly Pro Arg Tyr Thr Gln Leu Gln Tyr Ile Gly Glu Gly Ala		
290	295	300
tac ggc atg gtc agc tcg gcc tat gac cac gtg cgc aag act cgc gtg		960
Tyr Gly Met Val Ser Ser Ala Tyr Asp His Val Arg Lys Thr Arg Val		
305	310	315
320		
gcc atc aag aag atc agc ccc ttc gaa cat cag acc tac tgc cag cgc		1008
Ala Ile Lys Lys Ile Ser Pro Phe Glu His Gln Thr Tyr Cys Gln Arg		
325	330	335

acg ctc cg ^g gag atc cag atc ctg ctg cgc ttc cgc cat gag aat gtc			1056
Thr Leu Arg Glu Ile Gln Ile Leu Leu Arg Phe Arg His Glu Asn Val			
340	345	350	
atc ggc atc cga gac att ctg cg ^g gcg tcc acc ctg gaa gcc atg aga			1104
Ile Gly Ile Arg Asp Ile Leu Arg Ala Ser Thr Leu Glu Ala Met Arg			
355	360	365	
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Asp Val Tyr Ile Val Gln Asp Leu Met Glu Thr Asp Leu Tyr Lys Leu			
370	375	380	
ctg aaa agc cag cag ctg agc aat gac cat atc tgc tac ttc ctc tac			1200
Leu Lys Ser Gln Gln Leu Ser Asn Asp His Ile Cys Tyr Phe Leu Tyr			
385	390	395	400
cag atc ctg cg ^g ggc ctc aag tac atc cac tcc gcc aac gtg ctc cac			1248
Gln Ile Leu Arg Gly Leu Lys Tyr Ile His Ser Ala Asn Val Leu His			
405	410	415	
cga gat cta aag ccc tcc aac ctg ctc agc aac acc acc tgc gac ctt			1296
Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ser Asn Leu Leu Ser Asn Thr Thr Cys Asp Leu			
420	425	430	
aag att tgt gat ttc ggc ctg gcc cg ^g att gcc gat cct gag cat gac			1344
Lys Ile Cys Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Ile Ala Asp Pro Glu His Asp			
435	440	445	
cac acc ggc ttc ctg acg gag tat gtg gct acg cgc tgg tac cg ^g gcc			1392
His Thr Gly Phe Leu Thr Glu Tyr Val Ala Thr Arg Trp Tyr Arg Ala			
450	455	460	
cca gag atc atg ctg aac tcc aag ggc tat acc aag tcc atc gac atc			1440
Pro Glu Ile Met Leu Asn Ser Lys Gly Tyr Thr Lys Ser Ile Asp Ile			
465	470	475	480
tgg tct gtg ggc tgc att ctg gct gag atg ctc tct aac cg ^g ccc atc			1488
Trp Ser Val Gly Cys Ile Leu Ala Glu Met Leu Ser Asn Arg Pro Ile			
485	490	495	

ttc cct ggc aag cac tac ctg gat cag ctc aac cac att ctg ggc atc			1536
Phe Pro Gly Lys His Tyr Leu Asp Gln Leu Asn His Ile Leu Gly Ile			
500	505	510	
ctg ggc tcc cca tcc cag gag gac ctg aat tgt atc atc aac atg aag			1584
Leu Gly Ser Pro Ser Gln Glu Asp Leu Asn Cys Ile Ile Asn Met Lys			
515	520	525	
gcc cga aac tac cta cag tct ctg ccc tcc aag acc aag gtg gct tgg			1632
Ala Arg Asn Tyr Leu Gln Ser Leu Pro Ser Lys Thr Lys Val Ala Trp			
530	535	540	
gcc aag ctt ttc ccc aag tca gac tcc aaa gcc ctt gac ctg ctg gac			1680
Ala Lys Leu Phe Pro Lys Ser Asp Ser Lys Ala Leu Asp Leu Leu Asp			
545	550	555	560
cgg atg tta acc ttt aac ccc aat aaa cgg atc aca gtg gag gaa gcg			1728
Arg Met Leu Thr Phe Asn Pro Asn Lys Arg Ile Thr Val Glu Glu Ala			
565	570	575	
ctg gct cac ccc tac ctg gag cag tac tat gac ccg acg gat gag cca			1776
Leu Ala His Pro Tyr Leu Glu Gln Tyr Tyr Asp Pro Thr Asp Glu Pro			
580	585	590	
gtg gcc gag gag ccc ttc acc ttc gcc atg gag ctg gat gac cta cct			1824
Val Ala Glu Glu Pro Phe Thr Phe Ala Met Glu Leu Asp Asp Leu Pro			
595	600	605	
aag gag cgg ctg aag gag ctc atc ttc cag gag aca gca cgc ttc cag			1872
Lys Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Phe Gln Glu Thr Ala Arg Phe Gln			
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Pro Gly Val Leu Glu Ala Pro *			
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Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
35 40 45
Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
50 55 60
Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
65 70 75 80
Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
85 90 95
Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
100 105 110
Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
115 120 125
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
130 135 140
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
145 150 155 160
Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
165 170 175
Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
180 185 190
Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
195 200 205
Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
210 215 220
Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser
225 230 235 240
Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Gln Ala Ser Asn Ser Thr Met Ala Ala Ala
245 250 255
Ala Ala Gln Gly Gly Gly Glu Pro Arg Arg Thr Glu Gly Val
260 265 270
Gly Pro Gly Val Pro Gly Glu Val Glu Met Val Lys Gly Gln Pro Phe
275 280 285

Asp Val Gly Pro Arg Tyr Thr Gln Leu Gln Tyr Ile Gly Glu Gly Ala
290 295 300
Tyr Gly Met Val Ser Ser Ala Tyr Asp His Val Arg Lys Thr Arg Val
305 310 315 320
Ala Ile Lys Lys Ile Ser Pro Phe Glu His Gln Thr Tyr Cys Gln Arg
325 330 335
Thr Leu Arg Glu Ile Gln Ile Leu Leu Arg Phe Arg His Glu Asn Val
340 345 350
Ile Gly Ile Arg Asp Ile Leu Arg Ala Ser Thr Leu Glu Ala Met Arg
355 360 365
Asp Val Tyr Ile Val Gln Asp Leu Met Glu Thr Asp Leu Tyr Lys Leu
370 375 380
Leu Lys Ser Gln Gln Leu Ser Asn Asp His Ile Cys Tyr Phe Leu Tyr
385 390 395 400
Gln Ile Leu Arg Gly Leu Lys Tyr Ile His Ser Ala Asn Val Leu His
405 410 415
Arg Asp Leu Lys Pro Ser Asn Leu Leu Ser Asn Thr Thr Cys Asp Leu
420 425 430
Lys Ile Cys Asp Phe Gly Leu Ala Arg Ile Ala Asp Pro Glu His Asp
435 440 445
His Thr Gly Phe Leu Thr Glu Tyr Val Ala Thr Arg Trp Tyr Arg Ala
450 455 460
Pro Glu Ile Met Leu Asn Ser Lys Gly Tyr Thr Lys Ser Ile Asp Ile
465 470 475 480
Trp Ser Val Gly Cys Ile Leu Ala Glu Met Leu Ser Asn Arg Pro Ile
485 490 495
Phe Pro Gly Lys His Tyr Leu Asp Gln Leu Asn His Ile Leu Gly Ile
500 505 510
Leu Gly Ser Pro Ser Gln Glu Asp Leu Asn Cys Ile Ile Asn Met Lys
515 520 525
Ala Arg Asn Tyr Leu Gln Ser Leu Pro Ser Lys Thr Lys Val Ala Trp
530 535 540
Ala Lys Leu Phe Pro Lys Ser Asp Ser Lys Ala Leu Asp Leu Leu Asp
545 550 555 560
Arg Met Leu Thr Phe Asn Pro Asn Lys Arg Ile Thr Val Glu Glu Ala
565 570 575
Leu Ala His Pro Tyr Leu Glu Gln Tyr Tyr Asp Pro Thr Asp Glu Pro
580 585 590
Val Ala Glu Glu Pro Phe Thr Phe Ala Met Glu Leu Asp Asp Leu Pro
595 600 605

Lys Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Phe Gln Glu Thr Ala Arg Phe Gln
 610 615 620
 Pro Gly Val Leu Glu Ala Pro
 625 630

<210> 7
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 <213> Aequorea victoria and human

<220>
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<400> 7

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 Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc 96
 Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc 144
 Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc 192
 Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag 240
 Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

cag cac gac ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag 288
 Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag 336

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu			
100	105	110	
 gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc			384
Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly			
115	120	125	
 atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac			432
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr			
130	135	140	
 aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac			480
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn			
145	150	155	160
 ggc atc aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc			528
Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser			
165	170	175	
 gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc			576
Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly			
180	185	190	
 ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg			624
Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu			
195	200	205	
 agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc			672
Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Glu Phe			
210	215	220	
 gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg tac aag tcc			720
Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser			
225	230	235	240
 gga ctc aga tct cga gct caa gct tcg aat tcg acc atg tcg tcc atc			768
Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Gln Ala Ser Asn Ser Thr Met Ser Ser Ile			
245	250	255	
 ttg cca ttc acg ccg cca gtt gtg aag aga ctg ctg gga tgg aag aag			816

Leu Pro Phe Thr Pro Pro Val Val Lys Arg Leu Leu Gly Trp Lys Lys			
260	265	270	
tca gct ggt ggg tct gga gga gca ggc gga gga gag cag aat ggg cag			864
Ser Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Glu Gln Asn Gly Gln			
275	280	285	
gaa gaa aag tgg tgt gag aaa gca gtg aaa agt ctg gtg aag aag cta			912
Glu Glu Lys Trp Cys Glu Lys Ala Val Lys Ser Leu Val Lys Lys Leu			
290	295	300	
aag aaa aca gga cga tta gat gag ctt gag aaa gcc atc acc act caa			960
Lys Lys Thr Gly Arg Leu Asp Glu Leu Glu Lys Ala Ile Thr Thr Gln			
305	310	315	320
aac tgt aat act aaa tgi gtt acc ata cca agc act tgc tct gaa att			1008
Asn Cys Asn Thr Lys Cys Val Thr Ile Pro Ser Thr Cys Ser Glu Ile			
325	330	335	
tgg gga ctg agt aca cca aat acg ata gat cag tgg gat aca aca ggc			1056
Trp Gly Leu Ser Thr Pro Asn Thr Ile Asp Gln Trp Asp Thr Thr Gly			
340	345	350	
ctt tac agc ttc tct gaa caa acc agg tct ctt gat ggt cgt ctc cag			1104
Leu Tyr Ser Phe Ser Glu Gln Thr Arg Ser Leu Asp Gly Arg Leu Gln			
355	360	365	
gta tcc cat cga aaa gga ttg cca cat gtt ata tat tgc cga tta tgg			1152
Val Ser His Arg Lys Gly Leu Pro His Val Ile Tyr Cys Arg Leu Trp			
370	375	380	
cgc tgg cct gat ctt cac agt cat cat gaa ctc aag gca att gaa aac			1200
Arg Trp Pro Asp Leu His Ser His His Glu Leu Lys Ala Ile Glu Asn			
385	390	395	400
tgc gaa tat gct ttt aat ctt aaa aag gat gaa gta tgt gta aac cct			1248
Cys Glu Tyr Ala Phe Asn Leu Lys Lys Asp Glu Val Cys Val Asn Pro			
405	410	415	
tac cac tat cag aga gtt gag aca cca gtt ttg cct cca gta tta gtg			1296

Tyr His Tyr Gln Arg Val Glu Thr Pro Val Leu Pro Pro Val Leu Val			
420	425	430	
ccc cga cac acc gag atc cta aca gaa ctt ccg cct ctg gat gac tat			1344
Pro Arg His Thr Glu Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu Pro Pro Leu Asp Asp Tyr			
435	440	445	
act cac tcc att cca gaa aac act aac ttc cca gca gga att gag cca			1392
Thr His Ser Ile Pro Glu Asn Thr Asn Phe Pro Ala Gly Ile Glu Pro			
450	455	460	
cag agt aat tat att cca gaa acg cca cct cct gga tat atc agt gaa			1440
Gln Ser Asn Tyr Ile Pro Glu Thr Pro Pro Pro Gly Tyr Ile Ser Glu			
465	470	475	480
gat gga gaa aca agt gac caa cag ttg aat caa agt atg gac aca ggc			1488
Asp Gly Glu Thr Ser Asp Gln Gln Leu Asn Gln Ser Met Asp Thr Gly			
485	490	495	
tct cca gca gaa cta tct cct act act ctt tcc cct gtt aat cat agc			1536
Ser Pro Ala Glu Leu Ser Pro Thr Thr Leu Ser Pro Val Asn His Ser			
500	505	510	
ttg gat tta cag cca gtt act tac tca gaa cct gca ttt tgg tgt tca			1584
Leu Asp Leu Gln Pro Val Thr Tyr Ser Glu Pro Ala Phe Trp Cys Ser			
515	520	525	
ata gca tat tat gaa tta aat cag agg gtt gga gaa acc ttc cat gca			1632
Ile Ala Tyr Tyr Glu Leu Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Glu Thr Phe His Ala			
530	535	540	
tca cag ccc tca ctc act gta gat ggc ttt aca gac cca tca aat tca			1680
Ser Gln Pro Ser Leu Thr Val Asp Gly Phe Thr Asp Pro Ser Asn Ser			
545	550	555	560
gag agg ttc tgc tta ggt tta ctc tcc aat gtt aac cga aat gcc acg			1728
Glu Arg Phe Cys Leu Gly Leu Leu Ser Asn Val Asn Arg Asn Ala Thr			
565	570	575	
gta gaa atg aca aga agg cat ata gga aga gga gtg cgcc tta tac tac			1776

Val Glu Met Thr Arg Arg His Ile Gly Arg Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr			
580	585	590	
ata ggt ggg gaa gtt ttt gct gag tgc cta agt gat agt gca atc ttt			1824
Ile Gly Gly Glu Val Phe Ala Glu Cys Leu Ser Asp Ser Ala Ile Phe			
595	600	605	
gtg cag agc ccc aat tgt aat cag aga tat ggc tgg cac cct gca aca			1872
Val Gln Ser Pro Asn Cys Asn Gln Arg Tyr Gly Trp His Pro Ala Thr			
610	615	620	
gtg tgt aaa att cca cca ggc tgt aat ctg aag atc ttc aac aac cag			1920
Val Cys Lys Ile Pro Pro Gly Cys Asn Leu Lys Ile Phe Asn Asn Gln			
625	630	635	640
gaa ttt gct gct ctt ctg gct cag tct gtt aat cag ggt ttt gaa gcc			1968
Glu Phe Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Gln Ser Val Asn Gln Gly Phe Glu Ala			
645	650	655	
gtc tat cag cta act aga atg tgc acc ata aga atg agt ttt gtg aaa			2016
Val Tyr Gln Leu Thr Arg Met Cys Thr Ile Arg Met Ser Phe Val Lys			
660	665	670	
ggg tgg gga gca gaa tac cga agg cag acg gta aca agt act cct tgc			2064
Gly Trp Gly Ala Glu Tyr Arg Arg Gln Thr Val Thr Ser Thr Pro Cys			
675	680	685	
tgg att gaa ctt cat ctg aat gga cct cta cag tgg ttg gac aaa gta			2112
Trp Ile Glu Leu His Leu Asn Gly Pro Leu Gln Trp Leu Asp Lys Val			
690	695	700	
tta act cag atg gga tcc cct tca gtg cgt tgc tca agc atg tca taa			2160
Leu Thr Gln Met Gly Ser Pro Ser Val Arg Cys Ser Ser Met Ser *			
705	710	715	
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<212> PRT			
<213> Aequorea victoria and human			

<400> 8

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
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Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
20 25 30

Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
35 40 45

Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
50 55 60

Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
65 70 75 80

Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
85 90 95

Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
100 105 110

Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
115 120 125

Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
130 135 140

Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
145 150 155 160

Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
165 170 175

Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
180 185 190

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
195 200 205

Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
210 215 220

Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser
225 230 235 240

Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Gln Ala Ser Asn Ser Thr Met Ser Ser Ile
245 250 255

Leu Pro Phe Thr Pro Pro Val Val Lys Arg Leu Leu Gly Trp Lys Lys
260 265 270

Ser Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly Glu Gln Asn Gly Gln
275 280 285

Glu Glu Lys Trp Cys Glu Lys Ala Val Lys Ser Leu Val Lys Lys Leu
290 295 300

Lys Lys Thr Gly Arg Leu Asp Glu Leu Glu Lys Ala Ile Thr Thr Gln
305 310 315 320
Asn Cys Asn Thr Lys Cys Val Thr Ile Pro Ser Thr Cys Ser Glu Ile
325 330 335
Trp Gly Leu Ser Thr Pro Asn Thr Ile Asp Gln Trp Asp Thr Thr Gly
340 345 350
Leu Tyr Ser Phe Ser Glu Gln Thr Arg Ser Leu Asp Gly Arg Leu Gln
355 360 365
Val Ser His Arg Lys Gly Leu Pro His Val Ile Tyr Cys Arg Leu Trp
370 375 380
Arg Trp Pro Asp Leu His Ser His His Glu Leu Lys Ala Ile Glu Asn
385 390 395 400
Cys Glu Tyr Ala Phe Asn Leu Lys Lys Asp Glu Val Cys Val Asn Pro
405 410 415
Tyr His Tyr Gln Arg Val Glu Thr Pro Val Leu Pro Pro Val Leu Val
420 425 430
Pro Arg His Thr Glu Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu Pro Pro Leu Asp Asp Tyr
435 440 445
Thr His Ser Ile Pro Glu Asn Thr Asn Phe Pro Ala Gly Ile Glu Pro
450 455 460
Gln Ser Asn Tyr Ile Pro Glu Thr Pro Pro Pro Gly Tyr Ile Ser Glu
465 470 475 480
Asp Gly Glu Thr Ser Asp Gln Gln Leu Asn Gln Ser Met Asp Thr Gly
485 490 495
Ser Pro Ala Glu Leu Ser Pro Thr Thr Leu Ser Pro Val Asn His Ser
500 505 510
Leu Asp Leu Gln Pro Val Thr Tyr Ser Glu Pro Ala Phe Trp Cys Ser
515 520 525
Ile Ala Tyr Tyr Glu Leu Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Glu Thr Phe His Ala
530 535 540
Ser Gln Pro Ser Leu Thr Val Asp Gly Phe Thr Asp Pro Ser Asn Ser
545 550 555 560
Glu Arg Phe Cys Leu Gly Leu Leu Ser Asn Val Asn Arg Asn Ala Thr
565 570 575
Val Glu Met Thr Arg Arg His Ile Gly Arg Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr
580 585 590
Ile Gly Gly Glu Val Phe Ala Glu Cys Leu Ser Asp Ser Ala Ile Phe
595 600 605
Val Gln Ser Pro Asn Cys Asn Gln Arg Tyr Gly Trp His Pro Ala Thr
610 615 620

Val Cys Lys Ile Pro Pro Gly Cys Asn Leu Lys Ile Phe Asn Asn Gln
 625 630 635 640
 Glu Phe Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Gln Ser Val Asn Gln Gly Phe Glu Ala
 645 650 655
 Val Tyr Gln Leu Thr Arg Met Cys Thr Ile Arg Met Ser Phe Val Lys
 660 665 670
 Gly Trp Gly Ala Glu Tyr Arg Arg Gln Thr Val Thr Ser Thr Pro Cys
 675 680 685
 Trp Ile Glu Leu His Leu Asn Gly Pro Leu Gln Trp Leu Asp Lys Val
 690 695 700
 Leu Thr Gln Met Gly Ser Pro Ser Val Arg Cys Ser Ser Met Ser
 705 710 715

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<212> DNA
<213> Aequorea victoria and human

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Met Ser Ser Ile Leu Pro Phe Thr Pro Pro Val Val Lys Arg Leu Leu
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gga tgg aag aag tca gct ggt ggg tct gga gga gca ggc gga gga gag 96
Gly Trp Lys Lys Ser Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Glu
20 25 30

cag aat ggg cag gaa gaa aag tgg tgt gag aaa gca gtg aaa agt ctg 144
Gln Asn Gly Gln Glu Glu Lys Trp Cys Glu Lys Ala Val Lys Ser Leu
35 40 45

gtg aag aag cta aag aaa aca gga cga tta gat gag ctt gag aaa gcc 192
Val Lys Lys Leu Lys Lys Thr Gly Arg Leu Asp Glu Leu Glu Lys Ala
50 55 60

atc acc act caa aac tgt aat act aaa tgt gtt acc ata cca agc act 240

Ile Thr Thr Gln Asn Cys Asn Thr Lys Cys Val Thr Ile Pro Ser Thr				
65	70	75	80	
tgc tct gaa att tgg gga ctg agt aca cca aat acg ata gat cag tgg				288
Cys Ser Glu Ile Trp Gly Leu Ser Thr Pro Asn Thr Ile Asp Gln Trp				
85	90	95		
gat aca aca ggc ctt tac agc ttc tct gaa caa acc agg tct ctt gat				336
Asp Thr Thr Gly Leu Tyr Ser Phe Ser Glu Gln Thr Arg Ser Leu Asp				
100	105	110		
ggt cgt ctc cag gta tcc cat cga aaa gga ttg cca cat gtt ata tat				384
Gly Arg Leu Gln Val Ser His Arg Lys Gly Leu Pro His Val Ile Tyr				
115	120	125		
tgc cga tta tgg cgc tgg cct gat ctt cac agt cat cat gaa ctc aag				432
Cys Arg Leu Trp Arg Trp Pro Asp Leu His Ser His His Glu Leu Lys				
130	135	140		
gca att gaa aac tgc gaa tat gct ttt aat ctt aaa aag gat gaa gta				480
Ala Ile Glu Asn Cys Glu Tyr Ala Phe Asn Leu Lys Lys Asp Glu Val				
145	150	155	160	
tgt gta aac cct tac cac tat cag aga gtt gag aca cca gtt ttg cct				528
Cys Val Asn Pro Tyr His Tyr Gln Arg Val Glu Thr Pro Val Leu Pro				
165	170	175		
cca gta tta gtg ccc cga cac acc gag atc cta aca gaa ctt ccg cct				576
Pro Val Leu Val Pro Arg His Thr Glu Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu Pro Pro				
180	185	190		
ctg gat gac tat act cac tcc att cca gaa aac act aac ttc cca gca				624
Leu Asp Asp Tyr Thr His Ser Ile Pro Glu Asn Thr Asn Phe Pro Ala				
195	200	205		
gga att gag cca cag agt aat tat att cca gaa acg cca cct cct gga				672
Gly Ile Glu Pro Gln Ser Asn Tyr Ile Pro Glu Thr Pro Pro Pro Gly				
210	215	220		
tat atc agt gaa gat gga gaa aca agt gac caa cag ttg aat caa agt				720

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32

Tyr Ile Ser Glu Asp Gly Glu Thr Ser Asp Gln Gln Leu Asn Gln Ser
 225 230 235 240

atg gac aca ggc tct cca gca gaa cta tct cct act act ctt tcc cct 768
 Met Asp Thr Gly Ser Pro Ala Glu Leu Ser Pro Thr Thr Leu Ser Pro
 245 250 255

gtt aat cat agc ttg gat tta cag cca gtt act tac tca gaa cct gca 816
 Val Asn His Ser Leu Asp Leu Gln Pro Val Thr Tyr Ser Glu Pro Ala
 260 265 270

ttt tgg tgt tca ata gca tat tat gaa tta aat cag agg gtt gga gaa 864
 Phe Trp Cys Ser Ile Ala Tyr Tyr Glu Leu Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Glu
 275 280 285

acc ttc cat gca tca cag ccc tca ctc act gta gat ggc ttt aca gac 912
 Thr Phe His Ala Ser Gln Pro Ser Leu Thr Val Asp Gly Phe Thr Asp
 290 295 300

cca tca aat tca gag agg ttc tgc tta ggt tta ctc tcc aat gtt aac 960
 Pro Ser Asn Ser Glu Arg Phe Cys Leu Gly Leu Leu Ser Asn Val Asn
 305 310 315 320

cga aat gcc acg gta gaa atg aca aga agg cat ata gga aga gga gtg 1008
 Arg Asn Ala Thr Val Glu Met Thr Arg Arg His Ile Gly Arg Gly Val
 325 330 335

cgc tta tac tac ata ggt ggg gaa gtt ttt gct gag tgc cta agt gat 1056
 Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Ile Gly Glu Val Phe Ala Glu Cys Leu Ser Asp
 340 345 350

agt gca atc ttt gtg cag agc ccc aat tgt aat cag aga tat ggc tgg 1104
 Ser Ala Ile Phe Val Gln Ser Pro Asn Cys Asn Gln Arg Tyr Gly Trp
 355 360 365

cac cct gca aca gtg tgt aaa att cca cca ggc tgt aat ctg aag atc 1152
 His Pro Ala Thr Val Cys Lys Ile Pro Pro Gly Cys Asn Leu Lys Ile
 370 375 380

ttc aac aac cag gaa ttt gct gct ctt ctg gct cag tct gtt aat cag 1200

Phe Asn Asn Gln Glu Phe Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Gln Ser Val Asn Gln			
385	390	395	400
ggt ttt gaa gcc gtc tat cag cta act aga atg tgc acc ata aga atg			1248
Gly Phe Glu Ala Val Tyr Gln Leu Thr Arg Met Cys Thr Ile Arg Met			
405	410	415	
agt ttt gtg aaa ggg tgg gga gca gaa tac cga agg cag acg gta aca			1296
Ser Phe Val Lys Gly Trp Gly Ala Glu Tyr Arg Arg Gln Thr Val Thr			
420	425	430	
agt act cct tgc tgg att gaa ctt cat ctg aat gga cct cta cag tgg			1344
Ser Thr Pro Cys Trp Ile Glu Leu His Leu Asn Gly Pro Leu Gln Trp			
435	440	445	
ttg gac aaa gta tta act cag atg gga tcc cct tca gtg cgt tgc tca			1392
Leu Asp Lys Val Leu Thr Gln Met Gly Ser Pro Ser Val Arg Cys Ser			
450	455	460	
agc atg tca tgg gta ccg cgg gcc cgg gat cca ccg gtc gcc acc atg			1440
Ser Met Ser Trp Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Met			
465	470	475	480
gtg agc aag ggc gag gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg ccc atc ctg gtc			1488
Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val			
485	490	495	
gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc gag			1536
Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu			
500	505	510	
ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc tgc			1584
Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys			
515	520	525	
acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc ctg			1632
Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu			
530	535	540	
acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag cag			1680

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34

Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln
 545 550 555 560
 cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag cgc 1728
 His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg
 565 570 575
 acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag gtg 1776
 Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val
 580 585 590
 aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc atc 1824
 Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile
 595 600 605
 gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac aac 1872
 Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn
 610 615 620
 tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac ggc 1920
 Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly
 625 630 635 640
 atc aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc gtg 1968
 Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val
 645 650 655
 cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc ccc 2016
 Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro
 660 665 670
 gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg agc 2064
 Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser
 675 680 685
 aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc gtg 2112
 Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val
 690 695 700
 acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc gcc atg gac gag ctg tac aag taa 2157
 acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc gcc atg gac gag ctg tac aag taa

Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys *
 705 710 715

<210> 10
 <211> 718
 <212> PRT
 <213> Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 10
 Met Ser Ser Ile Leu Pro Phe Thr Pro Pro Val Val Lys Arg Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Trp Lys Lys Ser Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly Glu
 20 25 30
 Gln Asn Gly Gln Glu Glu Lys Trp Cys Glu Lys Ala Val Lys Ser Leu
 35 40 45
 Val Lys Lys Leu Lys Lys Thr Gly Arg Leu Asp Glu Leu Glu Lys Ala
 50 55 60
 Ile Thr Thr Gln Asn Cys Asn Thr Lys Cys Val Thr Ile Pro Ser Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Ser Glu Ile Trp Gly Leu Ser Thr Pro Asn Thr Ile Asp Gln Trp
 85 90 95
 Asp Thr Thr Gly Leu Tyr Ser Phe Ser Glu Gln Thr Arg Ser Leu Asp
 100 105 110
 Gly Arg Leu Gln Val Ser His Arg Lys Gly Leu Pro His Val Ile Tyr
 115 120 125
 Cys Arg Leu Trp Arg Trp Pro Asp Leu His Ser His His Glu Leu Lys
 130 135 140
 Ala Ile Glu Asn Cys Glu Tyr Ala Phe Asn Leu Lys Lys Asp Glu Val
 145 150 155 160
 Cys Val Asn Pro Tyr His Tyr Gln Arg Val Glu Thr Pro Val Leu Pro
 165 170 175
 Pro Val Leu Val Pro Arg His Thr Glu Ile Leu Thr Glu Leu Pro Pro
 180 185 190
 Leu Asp Asp Tyr Thr His Ser Ile Pro Glu Asn Thr Asn Phe Pro Ala
 195 200 205
 Gly Ile Glu Pro Gln Ser Asn Tyr Ile Pro Glu Thr Pro Pro Pro Gly
 210 215 220
 Tyr Ile Ser Glu Asp Gly Glu Thr Ser Asp Gln Gln Leu Asn Gln Ser
 225 230 235 240

Met Asp Thr Gly Ser Pro Ala Glu Leu Ser Pro Thr Thr Leu Ser Pro
 245 250 255
 Val Asn His Ser Leu Asp Leu Gln Pro Val Thr Tyr Ser Glu Pro Ala
 260 265 270
 Phe Trp Cys Ser Ile Ala Tyr Tyr Glu Leu Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Glu
 275 280 285
 Thr Phe His Ala Ser Gln Pro Ser Leu Thr Val Asp Gly Phe Thr Asp
 290 295 300
 Pro Ser Asn Ser Glu Arg Phe Cys Leu Gly Leu Leu Ser Asn Val Asn
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Asn Ala Thr Val Glu Met Thr Arg Arg His Ile Gly Arg Gly Val
 325 330 335
 Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Ile Gly Gly Glu Val Phe Ala Glu Cys Leu Ser Asp
 340 345 350
 Ser Ala Ile Phe Val Gln Ser Pro Asn Cys Asn Gln Arg Tyr Gly Trp
 355 360 365
 His Pro Ala Thr Val Cys Lys Ile Pro Pro Gly Cys Asn Leu Lys Ile
 370 375 380
 Phe Asn Asn Gln Glu Phe Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Gln Ser Val Asn Gln
 385 390 395 400
 Gly Phe Glu Ala Val Tyr Gln Leu Thr Arg Met Cys Thr Ile Arg Met
 405 410 415
 Ser Phe Val Lys Gly Trp Gly Ala Glu Tyr Arg Arg Gln Thr Val Thr
 420 425 430
 Ser Thr Pro Cys Trp Ile Glu Leu His Leu Asn Gly Pro Leu Gln Trp
 435 440 445
 Leu Asp Lys Val Leu Thr Gln Met Gly Ser Pro Ser Val Arg Cys Ser
 450 455 460
 Ser Met Ser Trp Val Pro Arg Ala Arg Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Met
 465 470 475 480
 Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val
 485 490 495
 Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu
 500 505 510
 Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys
 515 520 525
 Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu
 530 535 540
 Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln
 545 550 555 560

His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg
 565 570 575
 Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val
 580 585 590
 Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile
 595 600 605
 Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn
 610 615 620
 Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly
 625 630 640
 Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val
 645 650 655
 Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro
 660 665 670
 Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser
 675 680 685
 Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val
 690 695 700
 Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 705 710 715

<210> 11
 <211> 1908
 <212> DNA
 <213> Aequorea victoria and human

<220>
 <221> CDS
 <222> (1) ... (1908)

<400> 11
 atg gtg agc aag ggc gag gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg ccc atc ctg 48
 Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15
 gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc 96
 Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc 144
 ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc

Glu	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Phe	Ile	
35																192
tgc	acc	acc	ggc	aag	ctg	ccc	gtg	ccc	tgg	ccc	acc	ctc	gtg	acc	acc	
Cys	Thr	Thr	Gly	Lys	Leu	Pro	Val	Pro	Trp	Pro	Thr	Leu	Val	Thr	Thr	
50																240
ctg	acc	acc	ggc	gtg	cag	tgc	ttc	agc	cgc	tac	ccc	gac	cac	atg	aag	
Leu	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Val	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Pro	Asp	His	Met	Lys	
65																288
cag	cac	gac	ttc	ttc	aag	tcc	gcc	atg	ccc	gaa	ggc	tac	gtc	cag	gag	
Gln	His	Asp	Phe	Phe	Lys	Ser	Ala	Met	Pro	Glu	Gly	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu	
85																336
cgc	acc	acc	atc	ttc	ttc	aag	gac	gac	ggc	aac	tac	aag	acc	cgc	gcc	
Arg	Thr	Ile	Phe	Phe	Lys	Asp	Asp	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Arg	Ala	Glu	
100																384
gtg	aag	ttc	gag	ggc	gac	acc	ctg	gtg	aac	cgc	atc	gag	ctg	aag	ggc	
Val	Lys	Phe	Glu	Gly	Asp	Thr	Leu	Val	Asn	Arg	Ile	Glu	Leu	Lys	Gly	
115																432
atc	gac	ttc	aag	gag	gac	ggc	aac	atc	ctg	ggg	cac	aag	ctg	gag	tac	
Ile	Asp	Phe	Lys	Glu	Asp	Gly	Asn	Ile	Leu	Gly	His	Lys	Leu	Glu	Tyr	
130																480
aat	tac	aac	agc	cac	aac	gtc	tat	atc	atg	gcc	gac	aag	cag	aag	aac	
Asn	Tyr	Asn	Ser	His	Asn	Val	Tyr	Ile	Met	Ala	Asp	Lys	Gln	Lys	Asn	
145																528
ggc	atc	aag	gtg	aac	ttc	aag	atc	cgc	cac	aac	atc	gag	gac	ggc	agc	
Gly	Ile	Lys	Val	Asn	Phe	Lys	Ile	Arg	His	Asn	Ile	Glu	Asp	Gly	Ser	
165																576
gtg	cag	ctc	gcc	gac	cac	tac	cag	cag	aac	acc	ccc	atc	ggc	gac	ggc	
Val	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asp	His	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ile	Gly	Asp	Gly	
180																624
ccc	gtg	ctg	ctg	ccc	gac	aac	cac	tac	ctg	agc	acc	cag	tcc	gcc	ctg	

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39

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205

agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc 672
 Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220

gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg tac aag tcc 720
 Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser
 225 230 235 240

gga ctc aga tct cga gct caa gct tcc atg agc gag acg gtc atc atg 768
 Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Gln Ala Ser Met Ser Glu Thr Val Ile Met
 245 250 255

agc gag acg gtc atc tgt tcc agc cgg gcc act gtg atg ctt tat gat 816
 Ser Glu Thr Val Ile Cys Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Val Met Leu Tyr Asp
 260 265 270

gat ggc aac aag cga tgg ctc cct gct ggc acg ggt ccc cag gcc ttc 864
 Asp Gly Asn Lys Arg Trp Leu Pro Ala Gly Thr Gly Pro Gln Ala Phe
 275 280 285

agc cgc gtc cag atc tac cac aac ccc acg gcc aat tcc ttt cgc gtc 912
 Ser Arg Val Gln Ile Tyr His Asn Pro Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe Arg Val
 290 295 300

gtg ggc cgg aag atg cag ccc gac cag cag gtg gtc atc aac tgt gcc 960
 Val Gly Arg Lys Met Gln Pro Asp Gln Gln Val Val Ile Asn Cys Ala
 305 310 315 320

atc gtc cgg ggt gtc aag tat aac cag gcc acc ccc aac ttc cat cag 1008
 Ile Val Arg Gly Val Lys Tyr Asn Gln Ala Thr Pro Asn Phe His Gln
 325 330 335

tgg cgc gac gct cgc cag gtc tgg ggc ctc aac ttc ggc agc aag gag 1056
 Trp Arg Asp Ala Arg Gln Val Trp Gly Leu Asn Phe Gly Ser Lys Glu
 340 345 350

gat gcg gcc cag ttt gcc ggc atg gcc agt gcc cta gag gcg ttg 1104
 NSDOCID: <WO 0023615A2 | >

Asp Ala Ala Gln Phe Ala Ala Gly Met Ala Ser Ala Leu Glu Ala Leu			
355	360	365	
gaa gga ggt ggg ccc cct cca ccc cca gca ctt ccc acc tgg tcg gtc			1152
Glu Gly Gly Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Val			
370	375	380	
ccg aac ggc ccc tcc ccg gag gag gtg gag cag cag aaa agg cag cag			1200
Pro Asn Gly Pro Ser Pro Glu Glu Val Glu Gln Gln Lys Arg Gln Gln			
385	390	395	400
ccc ggc ccg tcg gag cac ata gag cgc cgg gtc tcc aat gca gga ggc			1248
Pro Gly Pro Ser Glu His Ile Glu Arg Arg Val Ser Asn Ala Gly Gly			
405	410	415	
cca cct gct ccc ccc gct ggg ggt cca ccc cca cca gga cct ccc			1296
Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala Gly Gly Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro			
420	425	430	
cct cct cca ggt ccc ccc cca ccc cca ggt ttg ccc cct tcg ggg gtc			1344
Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Leu Pro Pro Ser Gly Val			
435	440	445	
cca gct gca gcg cac gga gca ggg gga gga cca ccc cct gca ccc cct			1392
Pro Ala Ala Ala His Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro			
450	455	460	
ctc ccg gca gca cag ggc cct ggt ggc ggg gga gct ggg gcc cca ggc			1440
Leu Pro Ala Ala Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Pro Gly			
465	470	475	480
ctg gcc gca gct att gct gga gcc aaa ctc agg aaa gtc agc aag cag			1488
Leu Ala Ala Ala Ile Ala Gly Ala Lys Leu Arg Lys Val Ser Lys Gln			
485	490	495	
gag gag gcc tca ggg ggg ccc aca gcc ccc aaa gct gag agt ggt cga			1536
Glu Glu Ala Ser Gly Gly Pro Thr Ala Pro Lys Ala Glu Ser Gly Arg			
500	505	510	
agc gga ggt ggg gga ctc atg gaa gag atg aac gcc atg ctg gcc cgg			1584

Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Met Glu Glu Met Asn Ala Met Leu Ala Arg			
515	520	525	
aga agg aaa gcc acg caa gtt ggg gag aaa acc ccc aag gat gaa tct			1632
Arg Arg Lys Ala Thr Gln Val Gly Glu Lys Thr Pro Lys Asp Glu Ser			
530	535	540	
gcc aat cag gag gag cca gag gcc aga gtc ccg gcc cag agt gaa tct			1680
Ala Asn Gln Glu Glu Pro Glu Ala Arg Val Pro Ala Gln Ser Glu Ser			
545	550	555	560
gtg cgg aga ccc tgg gag aag aac agc aca acc ttg cca agg atg aag			1728
Val Arg Arg Pro Trp Glu Lys Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Pro Arg Met Lys			
565	570	575	
tcg tct tct tcg gtg acc act tcc gag acc caa ccc tgc acg ccc agc			1776
Ser Ser Ser Ser Val Thr Thr Ser Glu Thr Gln Pro Cys Thr Pro Ser			
580	585	590	
tcc agt gat tac tcg gac cta cag agg gtg aaa cag gag ctt ctg gaa			1824
Ser Ser Asp Tyr Ser Asp Leu Gln Arg Val Lys Gln Glu Leu Leu Glu			
595	600	605	
gag gtg aag aag gaa ttg cag aaa gtg aaa gag gaa atc att gaa gcc			1872
Glu Val Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Lys Val Lys Glu Glu Ile Ile Glu Ala			
610	615	620	
ttc gtc cag gag ctg agg aag cgg ggt tct ccc tga			1908
Phe Val Gln Glu Leu Arg Lys Arg Gly Ser Pro *			
625	630	635	

<210> 12
<211> 635
<212> PRT
<213> Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 12
Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
1 5 10 15

Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30
 Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45
 Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60
 Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95
 Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110
 Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125
 Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140
 Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser
 165 170 175
 Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly
 180 185 190
 Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
 195 200 205
 Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
 210 215 220
 Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Gln Ala Ser Met Ser Glu Thr Val Ile Met
 245 250 255
 Ser Glu Thr Val Ile Cys Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Val Met Leu Tyr Asp
 260 265 270
 Asp Gly Asn Lys Arg Trp Leu Pro Ala Gly Thr Gly Pro Gln Ala Phe
 275 280 285
 Ser Arg Val Gln Ile Tyr His Asn Pro Thr Ala Asn Ser Phe Arg Val
 290 295 300
 Val Gly Arg Lys Met Gln Pro Asp Gln Gln Val Val Ile Asn Cys Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Ile Val Arg Gly Val Lys Tyr Asn Gln Ala Thr Pro Asn Phe His Gln
 325 330 335

Trp Arg Asp Ala Arg Gln Val Trp Gly Leu Asn Phe Gly Ser Lys Glu
 340 345 350

Asp Ala Ala Gln Phe Ala Ala Gly Met Ala Ser Ala Leu Glu Ala Leu
 355 360 365

Glu Gly Gly Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Leu Pro Thr Trp Ser Val
 370 375 380

Pro Asn Gly Pro Ser Pro Glu Glu Val Glu Gln Gln Lys Arg Gln Gln
 385 390 395 400

Pro Gly Pro Ser Glu His Ile Glu Arg Arg Val Ser Asn Ala Gly Gly
 405 410 415

Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala Gly Gly Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro
 420 425 430

Pro Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Leu Pro Pro Ser Gly Val
 435 440 445

Pro Ala Ala Ala His Gly Ala Gly Gly Pro Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro
 450 455 460

Leu Pro Ala Ala Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Pro Gly
 465 470 475 480

Leu Ala Ala Ala Ile Ala Gly Ala Lys Leu Arg Lys Val Ser Lys Gln
 485 490 495

Glu Glu Ala Ser Gly Gly Pro Thr Ala Pro Lys Ala Glu Ser Gly Arg
 500 505 510

Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Met Glu Glu Met Asn Ala Met Leu Ala Arg
 515 520 525

Arg Arg Lys Ala Thr Gln Val Gly Glu Lys Thr Pro Lys Asp Glu Ser
 530 535 540

Ala Asn Gln Glu Glu Pro Glu Ala Arg Val Pro Ala Gln Ser Glu Ser
 545 550 555 560

Val Arg Arg Pro Trp Glu Lys Asn Ser Thr Thr Leu Pro Arg Met Lys
 565 570 575

Ser Ser Ser Ser Val Thr Thr Ser Glu Thr Gln Pro Cys Thr Pro Ser
 580 585 590

Ser Ser Asp Tyr Ser Asp Leu Gln Arg Val Lys Gln Glu Leu Leu Glu
 595 600 605

Glu Val Lys Lys Glu Leu Gln Lys Val Lys Glu Glu Ile Ile Glu Ala
 610 615 620

Phe Val Gln Glu Leu Arg Lys Arg Gly Ser Pro
 625 630 635

<211> 2394

<212> DNA

<213> Aequorea victoria and human

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)...(2394)

<400> 13

atg gtg agc aag ggc gag gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg ccc atc ctg
 Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

48

gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc
 Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

96

gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc
 Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

144

tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc
 Cys Thr Thr Gly Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

192

ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag
 Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

240

cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag
 Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

288

cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag
 Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

336

gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc
 Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

384

atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac			432
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr			
130	135	140	
aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac			480
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn			
145	150	155	160
ggc atc aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc			528
Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser			
165	170	175	
gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc			576
Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly			
180	185	190	
ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg			624
Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu			
195	200	205	
agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc			672
Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe			
210	215	220	
gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg tac aag tcc			720
Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser			
225	230	235	240
gga ctc aga tct cga gcc atg gac gaa ctg ttc ccc ctc atc ttc ccg			768
Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Met Asp Glu Leu Phe Pro Leu Ile Phe Pro			
245	250	255	
gca gag cca gcc cag gcc tct ggc ccc tat gtg gag atc att gag cag			816
Ala Glu Pro Ala Gln Ala Ser Gly Pro Tyr Val Glu Ile Ile Glu Gln			
260	265	270	
ccc aag cag cgg ggc atg cgc ttc cgc tac aag tgc gag ggg cgc tcc			864
Pro Lys Gln Arg Gly Met Arg Phe Arg Tyr Lys Cys Glu Gly Arg Ser			
275	280	285	

gcg ggc agc atc cca ggc gag agg agc aca gat acc acc aag acc cac		912
Ala Gly Ser Ile Pro Gly Glu Arg Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Lys Thr His		
290	295	300
ccc acc atc aag atc aat ggc tac aca gga cca ggg aca gtg cgc atc		960
Pro Thr Ile Lys Ile Asn Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Gly Thr Val Arg Ile		
305	310	315
tcc ctg gtc acc aag gac cct cct cac cggt cct cac ccc cac gag ctt		1008
Ser Leu Val Thr Lys Asp Pro Pro His Arg Pro His Pro His Glu Leu		
325	330	335
gta gga aag gac tgc cggt gat ggc ttc tat gag gct gag ctc tgc ccg		1056
Val Gly Lys Asp Cys Arg Asp Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ala Glu Leu Cys Pro		
340	345	350
gac cgc tgc atc cac agt ttc cag aac ctg gga atc cag tgt gtg aag		1104
Asp Arg Cys Ile His Ser Phe Gln Asn Leu Gly Ile Gln Cys Val Lys		
355	360	365
aag cgg gac ctg gag cag gct atc agt cag cgc atc cag acc aac aac		1152
Lys Arg Asp Leu Glu Gln Ala Ile Ser Gln Arg Ile Gln Thr Asn Asn		
370	375	380
aac ccc ttc caa gtt cct ata gaa gag cag cgt ggg gac tac gac ctg		1200
Asn Pro Phe Gln Val Pro Ile Glu Glu Gln Arg Gly Asp Tyr Asp Leu		
385	390	395
aat gct gtg cgg ctc tgc ttc cag gtg aca gtg cgg gac cca tca ggc		1248
Asn Ala Val Arg Leu Cys Phe Gln Val Thr Val Arg Asp Pro Ser Gly		
405	410	415
agg ccc ctc cgc ctg ccgt cct gtc ctt cct cat ccc atc ttt gac aat		1296
Arg Pro Leu Arg Leu Pro Pro Val Leu Pro His Pro Ile Phe Asp Asn		
420	425	430
cgt gcc ccc aac act gcc gag ctc aag atc tgc cga gtg aac cga aac		1344
Arg Ala Pro Asn Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys Ile Cys Arg Val Asn Arg Asn		
435	440	445

tct ggc agc tgc ctc ggt ggg gat gag atc ttc cta ctg tgt gac aag			1392
Ser Gly Ser Cys Leu Gly Gly Asp Glu Ile Phe Leu Leu Cys Asp Lys			
450	455	460	
gtg cag aaa gag gac att gag gtg tat ttc acg gga cca ggc tgg gag			1440
Val Gln Lys Glu Asp Ile Glu Val Tyr Phe Thr Gly Pro Gly Trp Glu			
465	470	475	480
gcc cga ggc tcc ttt tcg caa gct gat gtg cac cga caa gtg gcc att			1488
Ala Arg Gly Ser Phe Ser Gln Ala Asp Val His Arg Gln Val Ala Ile			
485	490	495	
gtg ttc cgg acc cct ccc tac gca gac ccc agc ctg cag gct cct gtg			1536
Val Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro Tyr Ala Asp Pro Ser Leu Gln Ala Pro Val			
500	505	510	
cgt gtc tcc atg cag ctg cgg cgg cct tcc gac cgg gag ctc agt gag			1584
Arg Val Ser Met Gln Leu Arg Arg Pro Ser Asp Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu			
515	520	525	
ccc atg gaa ttc cag tac ctg cca gat aca gac gat cgt cac cgg att			1632
Pro Met Glu Phe Gln Tyr Leu Pro Asp Thr Asp Asp Arg His Arg Ile			
530	535	540	
gag gag aaa cgt aaa agg aca tat gag acc ttc aag agc atc atg aag			1680
Glu Glu Lys Arg Lys Arg Thr Tyr Glu Thr Phe Lys Ser Ile Met Lys			
545	550	555	560
aag agt cct ttc agc gga ccc acc gac ccc cgg cct cca cct cga cgc			1728
Lys Ser Pro Phe Ser Gly Pro Thr Asp Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Arg Arg			
565	570	575	
att gct gtg cct tcc cgc agc tca gct tct gtc ccc aag cca gca ccc			1776
Ile Ala Val Pro Ser Arg Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Pro Lys Pro Ala Pro			
580	585	590	
cag ccc tat ccc ttt acg tca tcc ctg agc acc atc aac tat gat gag			1824
Gln Pro Tyr Pro Phe Thr Ser Ser Leu Ser Thr Ile Asn Tyr Asp Glu			
595	600	605	

ttt ccc acc atg gtg ttt cct tct ggg cag atc agc cag gcc tcg gcc			1872
Phe Pro Thr Met Val Phe Pro Ser Gly Gln Ile Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala			
610	615	620	
ttg gcc ccg gcc cct ccc caa gtc ctg ccc cag gct cca gcc cct gcc			1920
Leu Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Gln Val Leu Pro Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala			
625	630	635	640
cct gct cca gcc atg gta tca gct ctg gcc cag gcc cca gcc cct gtc			1968
Pro Ala Pro Ala Met Val Ser Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Val			
645	650	655	
cca gtc cta gcc cca ggc cct cct cag gct gtg gcc cca cct gcc ccc			2016
Pro Val Leu Ala Pro Gly Pro Pro Gln Ala Val Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro			
660	665	670	
aag ccc acc cag gct ggg gaa gga acg ctg tca gag gcc ctg ctg cag			2064
Lys Pro Thr Gln Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu Ala Leu Leu Gln			
675	680	685	
ctg cag ttt gat gat gaa gac ctg ggg gcc ttg ctt ggc aac agc aca			2112
Leu Gln Phe Asp Asp Glu Asp Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ser Thr			
690	695	700	
gac cca gct gtg ttc aca gac ctg gca tcc gtc gac aac tcc gag ttt			2160
Asp Pro Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Val Asp Asn Ser Glu Phe			
705	710	715	720
cag cag ctg ctg aac cag ggc ata cct gtg gcc ccc cac aca act gag			2208
Gln Gln Leu Leu Asn Gln Gly Ile Pro Val Ala Pro His Thr Thr Glu			
725	730	735	
ccc atg ctg atg gag tac cct gag gct ata act cgc cta gtg aca ggg			2256
Pro Met Leu Met Glu Tyr Pro Glu Ala Ile Thr Arg Leu Val Thr Gly			
740	745	750	
gcc cag agg ccc ccc gac cca gct cct gct cca ctg ggg gcc ccg ggg			2304
Ala Gln Arg Pro Pro Asp Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Gly Ala Pro Gly			
755	760	765	

ctc ccc aat ggc ctc ctt tca gga gat gaa gac ttc tcc tcc att gcg 2352
 Leu Pro Asn Gly Leu Leu Ser Gly Asp Glu Asp Phe Ser Ser Ile Ala
 770 775 780

gac atg gac ttc tca gcc ctg ctg agt cag atc agc tcc taa 2394
 Asp Met Asp Phe Ser Ala Leu Leu Ser Gln Ile Ser Ser *
 785 790 795

<210> 14
 <211> 797
 <212> PRT
 <213> Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 14

Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu	Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
1	5 10 15
Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly	
20	25 30
Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile	
35	40 45
Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr	
50	55 60
Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys	
65	70 75 80
Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu	
85	90 95
Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu	
100	105 110
Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly	
115	120 125
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr	
130	135 140
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn	
145	150 155 160
Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser	
165	170 175
Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly	
180	185 190

Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu
195 200 205
Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe
210 215 220
Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser
225 230 235 240
Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Ala Met Asp Glu Leu Phe Pro Leu Ile Phe Pro
245 250 255
Ala Glu Pro Ala Gln Ala Ser Gly Pro Tyr Val Glu Ile Ile Glu Gln
260 265 270
Pro Lys Gln Arg Gly Met Arg Phe Arg Tyr Lys Cys Glu Gly Arg Ser
275 280 285
Ala Gly Ser Ile Pro Gly Glu Arg Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Lys Thr His
290 295 300
Pro Thr Ile Lys Ile Asn Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Gly Thr Val Arg Ile
305 310 315 320
Ser Leu Val Thr Lys Asp Pro Pro His Arg Pro His Pro His Glu Leu
325 330 335
Val Gly Lys Asp Cys Arg Asp Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ala Glu Leu Cys Pro
340 345 350
Asp Arg Cys Ile His Ser Phe Gln Asn Leu Gly Ile Gln Cys Val Lys
355 360 365
Lys Arg Asp Leu Glu Gln Ala Ile Ser Gln Arg Ile Gln Thr Asn Asn
370 375 380
Asn Pro Phe Gln Val Pro Ile Glu Glu Gln Arg Gly Asp Tyr Asp Leu
385 390 395 400
Asn Ala Val Arg Leu Cys Phe Gln Val Thr Val Arg Asp Pro Ser Gly
405 410 415
Arg Pro Leu Arg Leu Pro Pro Val Leu Pro His Pro Ile Phe Asp Asn
420 425 430
Arg Ala Pro Asn Thr Ala Glu Leu Lys Ile Cys Arg Val Asn Arg Asn
435 440 445
Ser Gly Ser Cys Leu Gly Gly Asp Glu Ile Phe Leu Leu Cys Asp Lys
450 455 460
Val Gln Lys Glu Asp Ile Glu Val Tyr Phe Thr Gly Pro Gly Trp Glu
465 470 475 480
Ala Arg Gly Ser Phe Ser Gln Ala Asp Val His Arg Gln Val Ala Ile
485 490 495
Val Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro Tyr Ala Asp Pro Ser Leu Gln Ala Pro Val
500 505 510

Arg Val Ser Met Gln Leu Arg Arg Pro Ser Asp Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu
515 520 525
Pro Met Glu Phe Gln Tyr Leu Pro Asp Thr Asp Asp Arg His Arg Ile
530 535 540
Glu Glu Lys Arg Lys Arg Thr Tyr Glu Thr Phe Lys Ser Ile Met Lys
545 550 555 560
Lys Ser Pro Phe Ser Gly Pro Thr Asp Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Arg Arg
565 570 575
Ile Ala Val Pro Ser Arg Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Pro Lys Pro Ala Pro
580 585 590
Gln Pro Tyr Pro Phe Thr Ser Ser Leu Ser Thr Ile Asn Tyr Asp Glu
595 600 605
Phe Pro Thr Met Val Phe Pro Ser Gly Gln Ile Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala
610 615 620
Leu Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Gln Val Leu Pro Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala
625 630 635 640
Pro Ala Pro Ala Met Val Ser Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Val
645 650 655
Pro Val Leu Ala Pro Gly Pro Pro Gln Ala Val Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro
660 665 670
Lys Pro Thr Gln Ala Gly Glu Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu Ala Leu Leu Gln
675 680 685
Leu Gln Phe Asp Asp Glu Asp Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ser Thr
690 695 700
Asp Pro Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser Val Asp Asn Ser Glu Phe
705 710 715 720
Gln Gln Leu Leu Asn Gln Gly Ile Pro Val Ala Pro His Thr Thr Glu
725 730 735
Pro Met Leu Met Glu Tyr Pro Glu Ala Ile Thr Arg Leu Val Thr Gly
740 745 750
Ala Gln Arg Pro Pro Asp Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Gly Ala Pro Gly
755 760 765
Leu Pro Asn Gly Leu Leu Ser Gly Asp Glu Asp Phe Ser Ser Ile Ala
770 775 780
Asp Met Asp Phe Ser Ala Leu Leu Ser Gln Ile Ser Ser
785 790 795

<210> 15

<211> 2394

<212> DNA

<213> Aequorea victoria and human

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)...(2394)

<400> 15

atg gac gaa ctg ttc ccc ctc atc ttc ccg gca gag cca gcc cag gcc	48
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Met Asp Glu Leu Phe Pro Leu Ile Phe Pro Ala Glu Pro Ala Gln Ala	
---	--

1	5	10	15
---	---	----	----

tct ggc ccc tat gtg gag atc att gag cag ccc aag cag cgg ggc atg	96
---	----

Ser Gly Pro Tyr Val Glu Ile Ile Glu Gln Pro Lys Gln Arg Gly Met	
---	--

20	25	30
----	----	----

cgc ttc cgc tac aag tgc gag ggg cgc tcc gcg ggc agc atc cca ggc	144
---	-----

Arg Phe Arg Tyr Lys Cys Glu Gly Arg Ser Ala Gly Ser Ile Pro Gly	
---	--

35	40	45
----	----	----

gag agg agc aca gat acc acc aag acc cac ccc acc atc aag atc aat	192
---	-----

Glu Arg Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Lys Thr His Pro Thr Ile Lys Ile Asn	
---	--

50	55	60
----	----	----

ggc tac aca gga cca ggg aca gtg cgc atc tcc ctg gtc acc aag gac	240
---	-----

Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Gly Thr Val Arg Ile Ser Leu Val Thr Lys Asp	
---	--

65	70	75	80
----	----	----	----

cct cct cac cgg cct cac ccc cac gag ctt gta gga aag gac tgc cgg	288
---	-----

Pro Pro His Arg Pro His Pro His Glu Leu Val Gly Lys Asp Cys Arg	
---	--

85	90	95
----	----	----

gat ggc ttc tat gag gct gag ctc tgc ccg gac cgc tgc atc cac agt	336
---	-----

Asp Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ala Glu Leu Cys Pro Asp Arg Cys Ile His Ser	
---	--

100	105	110
-----	-----	-----

ttc cag aac ctg gga atc cag tgt gtg aag aag cgg gac ctg gag cag	384
---	-----

Phe Gln Asn Leu Gly Ile Gln Cys Val Lys Lys Arg Asp Leu Glu Gln	
---	--

115	120	125
-----	-----	-----

gct atc agt cag cgc atc cag acc aac aac ccc ttc caa gtt cct	432
---	-----

Ala Ile Ser Gln Arg Ile Gln Thr Asn Asn Asn Pro Phe Gln Val Pro			
130	135	140	
ata gaa gag cag cgt ggg gac tac gac ctg aat gct gtg cgg ctc tgc			480
Ile Glu Glu Gln Arg Gly Asp Tyr Asp Leu Asn Ala Val Arg Leu Cys			
145	150	155	160
ttc cag gtg aca gtg cgg gac cca tca ggc agg ccc ctc cgc ctg ccg			528
Phe Gln Val Thr Val Arg Asp Pro Ser Gly Arg Pro Leu Arg Leu Pro			
165	170	175	
cct gtc ctt cct cat ccc atc ttt gac aat cgt gcc ccc aac act gcc			576
Pro Val Leu Pro His Pro Ile Phe Asp Asn Arg Ala Pro Asn Thr Ala			
180	185	190	
gag ctc aag atc tgc cga gtg aac cga aac tct ggc agc tgc ctc ggt			624
Glu Leu Lys Ile Cys Arg Val Asn Arg Asn Ser Gly Ser Cys Leu Gly			
195	200	205	
ggg gat gag atc ttc cta ctg tgt gac aag gtg cag aaa gag gac att			672
Gly Asp Glu Ile Phe Leu Leu Cys Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Glu Asp Ile			
210	215	220	
gag gtg tat ttc acg gga cca ggc tgg gag gcc cga ggc tcc ttt tcg			720
Glu Val Tyr Phe Thr Gly Pro Gly Trp Glu Ala Arg Gly Ser Phe Ser			
225	230	235	240
caa gct gat gtg cac cga caa gtg gcc att gtg ttc cgg acc cct ccc			768
Gln Ala Asp Val His Arg Gln Val Ala Ile Val Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro			
245	250	255	
tac gca gac ccc agc ctg cag gct cct gtg cgt gtc tcc atg cag ctg			816
Tyr Ala Asp Pro Ser Leu Gln Ala Pro Val Arg Val Ser Met Gln Leu			
260	265	270	
cgg cgg cct tcc gac cgg gag ctc agt gag ccc atg gaa ttc cag tac			864
Arg Arg Pro Ser Asp Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Pro Met Glu Phe Gln Tyr			
275	280	285	
ctg cca gat aca gac gat cgt cac cgg att gag gag aaa cgt aaa agg			912

Leu Pro Asp Thr Asp Asp Arg His Arg Ile Glu Glu Lys Arg Lys Arg			
290	295	300	
aca tat gag acc ttc aag agc atc atg aag aag agt cct ttc agc gga			960
Thr Tyr Glu Thr Phe Lys Ser Ile Met Lys Lys Ser Pro Phe Ser Gly			
305	310	315	320
ccc acc gac ccc cg ^g cct cca cct cga cgc att gct gtg cct tcc cgc			1008
Pro Thr Asp Pro Arg Pro Pro Arg Arg Ile Ala Val Pro Ser Arg			
325	330	335	
agc tca gct tct gtc ccc aag cca gca ccc cag ccc tat ccc ttt acg			1056
Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Pro Lys Pro Ala Pro Gln Pro Tyr Pro Phe Thr			
340	345	350	
tca tcc ctg agc acc atc aac tat gat gag ttt ccc acc atg gtg ttt			1104
Ser Ser Leu Ser Thr Ile Asn Tyr Asp Glu Phe Pro Thr Met Val Phe			
355	360	365	
cct tct ggg cag atc agc cag gcc tcg gcc ttg gcc ccg gcc cct ccc			1152
Pro Ser Gly Gln Ile Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Leu Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro			
370	375	380	
caa gtc ctg ccc cag gct cca gcc cct gcc cct gct cca gcc atg gta			1200
Gln Val Leu Pro Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Met Val			
385	390	395	400
tca gct ctg gcc cag gcc cca gcc cct gtc cca gtc cta gcc cca ggc			1248
Ser Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Val Pro Val Leu Ala Pro Gly			
405	410	415	
cct cct cag gct gtg gcc cca cct gcc ccc aag ccc acc cag gct ggg			1296
Pro Pro Gln Ala Val Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro Lys Pro Thr Gln Ala Gly			
420	425	430	
gaa gga acg ctg tca gag gcc ctg ctg cag ctg cag ttt gat gat gaa			1344
Glu Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu Ala Leu Leu Gln Leu Gln Phe Asp Asp Glu			
435	440	445	
gac ctg ggg gcc ttg ctt ggc aac agc aca gac cca gct gtg ttc aca			1392

Asp Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala Val Phe Thr			
450	455	460	
gac ctg gca tcc gtc gac aac tcc gag ttt cag cag ctg ctg aac cag			1440
Asp Leu Ala Ser Val Asp Asn Ser Glu Phe Gln Gln Leu Leu Asn Gln			
465	470	475	480
ggc ata cct gtg gcc ccc cac aca act gag ccc atg ctg atg gag tac			1488
Gly Ile Pro Val Ala Pro His Thr Thr Glu Pro Met Leu Met Glu Tyr			
485	490	495	
cct gag gct ata act cgc cta gtg aca ggg gcc cag agg ccc ccc gac			1536
Pro Glu Ala Ile Thr Arg Leu Val Thr Gly Ala Gln Arg Pro Pro Asp			
500	505	510	
cca gct cct gct cca ctg ggg gcc ccg ggg ctc ccc aat ggc ctc ctt			1584
Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Gly Ala Pro Gly Leu Pro Asn Gly Leu Leu			
515	520	525	
tca gga gat gaa gac ttc tcc tcc att gcg gac atg gac ttc tca gcc			1632
Ser Gly Asp Glu Asp Phe Ser Ser Ile Ala Asp Met Asp Phe Ser Ala			
530	535	540	
ctg ctg agt cag atc agc tcc ttg gat cca ccg gtc gcc acc atg gtg			1680
Leu Leu Ser Gln Ile Ser Ser Leu Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Met Val			
545	550	555	560
agc aag ggc gag gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg ccc atc ctg gtc gag			1728
Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu			
565	570	575	
ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc gag ggc			1776
Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly			
580	585	590	
gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc tgc acc			1824
Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr			
595	600	605	
acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc ctg acc			1872

Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Thr			
610	615	620	
tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag cag cac			1920
Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln His			
625	630	635	640
gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag cgc acc			1968
Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr			
645	650	655	
atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag gtg aag			2016
Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys			
660	665	670	
ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc atc gac			2064
Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp			
675	680	685	
ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac aac tac			2112
Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr			
690	695	700	
aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac ggc atc			2160
Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile			
705	710	715	720
aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc gtg cag			2208
Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln			
725	730	735	
ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc ccc gtg			2256
Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val			
740	745	750	
ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg agc aaa			2304
Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys			
755	760	765	
gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc gtg acc			2352

Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr
 770 775 780

gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg tac aag taa 2394
 Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys *
 785 790 795

<210> 16
 <211> 797
 <212> PRT
 <213> Aequorea victoria and human

<400> 16

Met Asp Glu Leu Phe Pro Leu Ile Phe Pro Ala Glu Pro Ala Gln Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Gly Pro Tyr Val Glu Ile Ile Glu Gln Pro Lys Gln Arg Gly Met
 20 25 30
 Arg Phe Arg Tyr Lys Cys Glu Gly Arg Ser Ala Gly Ser Ile Pro Gly
 35 40 45
 Glu Arg Ser Thr Asp Thr Thr Lys Thr His Pro Thr Ile Lys Ile Asn
 50 55 60
 Gly Tyr Thr Gly Pro Gly Thr Val Arg Ile Ser Leu Val Thr Lys Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Pro His Arg Pro His Pro His Glu Leu Val Gly Lys Asp Cys Arg
 85 90 95
 Asp Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ala Glu Leu Cys Pro Asp Arg Cys Ile His Ser
 100 105 110
 Phe Gln Asn Leu Gly Ile Gln Cys Val Lys Lys Arg Asp Leu Glu Gln
 115 120 125
 Ala Ile Ser Gln Arg Ile Gln Thr Asn Asn Asn Pro Phe Gln Val Pro
 130 135 140
 Ile Glu Glu Gln Arg Gly Asp Tyr Asp Leu Asn Ala Val Arg Leu Cys
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Gln Val Thr Val Arg Asp Pro Ser Gly Arg Pro Leu Arg Leu Pro
 165 170 175
 Pro Val Leu Pro His Pro Ile Phe Asp Asn Arg Ala Pro Asn Thr Ala
 180 185 190
 Glu Leu Lys Ile Cys Arg Val Asn Arg Asn Ser Gly Ser Cys Leu Gly
 195 200 205

Gly Asp Glu Ile Phe Leu Leu Cys Asp Lys Val Gln Lys Glu Asp Ile
210 215 220
Glu Val Tyr Phe Thr Gly Pro Gly Trp Glu Ala Arg Gly Ser Phe Ser
225 230 235 240
Gln Ala Asp Val His Arg Gln Val Ala Ile Val Phe Arg Thr Pro Pro
245 250 255
Tyr Ala Asp Pro Ser Leu Gln Ala Pro Val Arg Val Ser Met Gln Leu
260 265 270
Arg Arg Pro Ser Asp Arg Glu Leu Ser Glu Pro Met Glu Phe Gln Tyr
275 280 285
Leu Pro Asp Thr Asp Asp Arg His Arg Ile Glu Glu Lys Arg Lys Arg
290 295 300
Thr Tyr Glu Thr Phe Lys Ser Ile Met Lys Lys Ser Pro Phe Ser Gly
305 310 315 320
Pro Thr Asp Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Arg Arg Ile Ala Val Pro Ser Arg
325 330 335
Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Pro Lys Pro Ala Pro Gln Pro Tyr Pro Phe Thr
340 345 350
Ser Ser Leu Ser Thr Ile Asn Tyr Asp Glu Phe Pro Thr Met Val Phe
355 360 365
Pro Ser Gly Gln Ile Ser Gln Ala Ser Ala Leu Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro
370 375 380
Gln Val Leu Pro Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Ala Met Val
385 390 395 400
Ser Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Pro Ala Pro Val Pro Val Leu Ala Pro Gly
405 410 415
Pro Pro Gln Ala Val Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro Lys Pro Thr Gln Ala Gly
420 425 430
Glu Gly Thr Leu Ser Glu Ala Leu Leu Gln Leu Gln Phe Asp Asp Glu
435 440 445
Asp Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ser Thr Asp Pro Ala Val Phe Thr
450 455 460
Asp Leu Ala Ser Val Asp Asn Ser Glu Phe Gln Gln Leu Leu Asn Gln
465 470 475 480
Gly Ile Pro Val Ala Pro His Thr Thr Glu Pro Met Leu Met Glu Tyr
485 490 495
Pro Glu Ala Ile Thr Arg Leu Val Thr Gly Ala Gln Arg Pro Pro Asp
500 505 510
Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Gly Ala Pro Gly Leu Pro Asn Gly Leu Leu
515 520 525

Ser Gly Asp Glu Asp Phe Ser Ser Ile Ala Asp Met Asp Phe Ser Ala
 530 535 540
 Leu Leu Ser Gln Ile Ser Ser Leu Asp Pro Pro Val Ala Thr Met Val
 545 550 555 560
 Ser Lys Gly Glu Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu Val Glu
 565 570 575
 Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly Glu Gly
 580 585 590
 Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Cys Thr
 595 600 605
 Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Thr
 610 615 620
 Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys Gln His
 625 630 635 640
 Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu Arg Thr
 645 650 655
 Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu Val Lys
 660 665 670
 Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly Ile Asp
 675 680 685
 Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr Asn Tyr
 690 695 700
 Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn Gly Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser Val Gln
 725 730 735
 Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly Pro Val
 740 745 750
 Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu Ser Lys
 755 760 765
 Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe Val Thr
 770 775 780
 Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys
 785 790 795

<210> 17

<211> 2757

<212> DNA

<213> Aequorea victoria and human

<220>

<221> CDS

<222> (1)...(2757)

<400> 17

atg gtg agc aag ggc gag gag ctg ttc acc ggg gtg gtg ccc atc ctg 48
 Met Val Ser Lys Gly Glu Leu Phe Thr Gly Val Val Pro Ile Leu
 1 5 10 15

gtc gag ctg gac ggc gac gta aac ggc cac aag ttc agc gtg tcc ggc 96
 Val Glu Leu Asp Gly Asp Val Asn Gly His Lys Phe Ser Val Ser Gly
 20 25 30

gag ggc gag ggc gat gcc acc tac ggc aag ctg acc ctg aag ttc atc 144
 Glu Gly Glu Gly Asp Ala Thr Tyr Gly Lys Leu Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile
 35 40 45

tgc acc acc ggc aag ctg ccc gtg ccc tgg ccc acc ctc gtg acc acc 192
 Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
 50 55 60

ctg acc tac ggc gtg cag tgc ttc agc cgc tac ccc gac cac atg aag 240
 Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
 65 70 75 80

cag cac gac ttc ttc aag tcc gcc atg ccc gaa ggc tac gtc cag gag 288
 Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
 85 90 95

cgc acc atc ttc ttc aag gac gac ggc aac tac aag acc cgc gcc gag 336
 Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
 100 105 110

gtg aag ttc gag ggc gac acc ctg gtg aac cgc atc gag ctg aag ggc 384
 Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
 115 120 125

atc gac ttc aag gag gac ggc aac atc ctg ggg cac aag ctg gag tac 432
 Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
 130 135 140

aac tac aac agc cac aac gtc tat atc atg gcc gac aag cag aag aac		480
Asn Tyr Asn Ser His Asn Val Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Lys Gln Lys Asn		
145	150	155
		160
ggc atc aag gtg aac ttc aag atc cgc cac aac atc gag gac ggc agc		528
Gly Ile Lys Val Asn Phe Lys Ile Arg His Asn Ile Glu Asp Gly Ser		
165	170	175
gtg cag ctc gcc gac cac tac cag cag aac acc ccc atc ggc gac ggc		576
Val Gln Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Gln Gln Asn Thr Pro Ile Gly Asp Gly		
180	185	190
ccc gtg ctg ctg ccc gac aac cac tac ctg agc acc cag tcc gcc ctg		624
Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Asp Asn His Tyr Leu Ser Thr Gln Ser Ala Leu		
195	200	205
agc aaa gac ccc aac gag aag cgc gat cac atg gtc ctg ctg gag ttc		672
Ser Lys Asp Pro Asn Glu Lys Arg Asp His Met Val Leu Leu Glu Phe		
210	215	220
gtg acc gcc gcc ggg atc act ctc ggc atg gac gag ctg tac aag tcc		720
Val Thr Ala Ala Gly Ile Thr Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Leu Tyr Lys Ser		
225	230	235
		240
gga ctc aga tct cga ggc aag atg gct gac ccg gct gcg ggg ccg ccg		768
Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Gly Lys Met Ala Asp Pro Ala Ala Gly Pro Pro		
245	250	255
ccg agc gag ggc gag gag agc acc gtc cgc ttc gcc cgc aaa ggc gcc		816
Pro Ser Glu Gly Glu Ser Thr Val Arg Phe Ala Arg Lys Gly Ala		
260	265	270
ctc cgg cag aag aac gtg cat gag gtc aag aac cac aaa ttc acc gcc		864
Leu Arg Gln Lys Asn Val His Glu Val Lys Asn His Lys Phe Thr Ala		
275	280	285
cgc ttc ttc aag cag ccc acc ttc tgc agc cac tgc acc gac ttc atc		912
Arg Phe Phe Lys Gln Pro Thr Phe Cys Ser His Cys Thr Asp Phe Ile		
290	295	300

tgg ggc ttc ggg aag cag gga ttc cag tgc caa gtt tgc tgc ttt gtg			960
Trp Gly Phe Gly Lys Gln Gly Phe Gln Cys Gln Val Cys Cys Phe Val			
305	310	315	320
gtg cac aag cgg tgc cat gaa ttt gtc aca ttc tcc tgc cct ggc gct			1008
Val His Lys Arg Cys His Glu Phe Val Thr Phe Ser Cys Pro Gly Ala			
325	330	335	
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Asp Lys Gly Pro Ala Ser Asp Asp Pro Arg Ser Lys His Lys Phe Lys			
340	345	350	
atc cac acg tac tcc agc ccc acg ttt tgt gac cac tgt ggg tca ctg			1104
Ile His Thr Tyr Ser Ser Pro Thr Phe Cys Asp His Cys Gly Ser Leu			
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Leu Tyr Gly Leu Ile His Gln Gly Met Lys Cys Asp Thr Cys Met Met			
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Asn Val His Lys Arg Cys Val Met Asn Val Pro Ser Leu Cys Gly Thr			
385	390	395	400
gac cac acg gag cgc cgc ggc cgc atc tac atc cag gcc cac atc gac			1248
Asp His Thr Glu Arg Arg Gly Arg Ile Tyr Ile Gln Ala His Ile Asp			
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agg gac gtc ctc att gtc ctc gta aga gat gct aaa aac ctt gta cct			1296
Arg Asp Val Leu Ile Val Leu Val Arg Asp Ala Lys Asn Leu Val Pro			
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Met Asp Pro Asn Gly Leu Ser Asp Pro Tyr Val Lys Leu Lys Leu Ile			
435	440	445	
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<213> Aequorea victoria and human

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35 40 45
Cys Thr Thr Gly Lys Leu Pro Val Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Val Thr Thr
50 55 60
Leu Thr Tyr Gly Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Arg Tyr Pro Asp His Met Lys
65 70 75 80
Gln His Asp Phe Phe Lys Ser Ala Met Pro Glu Gly Tyr Val Gln Glu
85 90 95
Arg Thr Ile Phe Phe Lys Asp Asp Gly Asn Tyr Lys Thr Arg Ala Glu
100 105 110
Val Lys Phe Glu Gly Asp Thr Leu Val Asn Arg Ile Glu Leu Lys Gly
115 120 125
Ile Asp Phe Lys Glu Asp Gly Asn Ile Leu Gly His Lys Leu Glu Tyr
130 135 140
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145 150 155 160
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Gly Leu Arg Ser Arg Gly Lys Met Ala Asp Pro Ala Ala Gly Pro Pro
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Leu Asp Ser Glu Gly His Ile Lys Ile Ala Asp Phe Gly Met Cys Lys
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Glu Phe Val Ile Asn Val
915

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
27 April 2000 (27.04.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 00/23615 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G01N 33/50,**
21/64

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/DK99/00562**

(22) International Filing Date: 15 October 1999 (15.10.1999)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
PA 1998 01320 15 October 1998 (15.10.1998) DK

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AL, AM, AT, AT (utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (utility model), DE, DE (utility model), DK, DK (utility model), DM, EE, EE (utility model), ES, FI, FI (utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— With international search report.

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
29 March 2001

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 00/23615 A3

(54) Title: **METHOD FOR EXTRACTING QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO AN INFLUENCE ON A CELLULAR RESPONSE**

(57) Abstract: An improved method and tools for quantifying the effect of an influence on cellular response is described. In particular, an improved method is described for detecting intracellular translocation or redistribution of biologically active polypeptides. The invention also describes several ways of contacting the cells with a substance influencing a cellular response and extracting quantitative information relating to the response in a highly parallel fashion. The method may be used as a very efficient procedure for testing or discovering the influence of a substance on a physiological process using commercially available parallel, high volume assay techniques, for example in connection with screening for new drugs, testing of substances for toxicity, and identifying drug targets for known or novel drugs.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l. Application No
PCT/DK 99/00562

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G01N33/50 G01N21/64

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G01N C12Q C12N C07K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	WO 98 45704 A (TULLIN SOREN ;KASPER ALMHOLT (DK); NOVONORDISK AS (DK); SCUDDER K) 15 October 1998 (1998-10-15) cited in the application See SEQ ID's SEQ ID's identical to SEQ ID 1,3,5,7,9,11,13 and 15 are present.	1-39
X	WO 96 23898 A (NOVONORDISK AS ;THAstrup OLE (DK); TULLIN SOREN (DK); POULSEN LAR) 8 August 1996 (1996-08-08) page 8 -page 17	29-38
X	WO 97 11094 A (NOVONORDISK AS ;THAstrup OLE (DK); TULLIN SOREN (DK); POULSEN LAR) 27 March 1997 (1997-03-27) the whole document	29-38

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority, claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
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- "T" later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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- "W" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

2 February 2000

Date of mailing of the International search report

23.03.2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l. Application No PCT/DK 99/00562
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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 91 01305 A (UNIV WALES MEDICINE) 7 February 1991 (1991-02-07) page 5, line 15 - line 20	29-38
X	WO 95 07463 A (UNIV COLUMBIA ;WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC INST (US); CHALFIE MARTIN) 16 March 1995 (1995-03-16) claim 26	29-38
X	WO 96 03649 A (UNIV NORTH CAROLINA) 8 February 1996 (1996-02-08) page 49; example 6.10	29-38
X	WO 97 20931 A (US HEALTH ;HTUN HAN (US); HAGER GORDON L (US)) 12 June 1997 (1997-06-12) claims 41-58	29-38
X	WO 97 30074 A (CYTOGEN CORP ;UNIV NORTH CAROLINA (US)) 21 August 1997 (1997-08-21) page 57	29-38
X	WO 98 02571 A (TSIEN ROGER Y ;CUBITT ANDREW B (US); UNIV CALIFORNIA (US)) 22 January 1998 (1998-01-22) claims	29-38
X	WO 98 30715 A (ISACOFF EHUD Y ;SIEGAL MICAH S (US); UNIV CALIFORNIA (US); CALIFOR) 16 July 1998 (1998-07-16) the whole document	29-38
X	SAKAI ET AL: "Translocation of protein kinase C-gamma and epsilon - Direct visualization in living cells using fusion protein with green fluorescent protein" THE JOURNAL OF CELL BIOLOGY, US, ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY PRESS, XP002078902 ISSN: 0021-9525 the whole document	29-38
X	SCHMIDT ET AL: "Dynamic analysis of alpha-PKC-GFP chimera translocation events in smooth muscle with ultra-high speed 3D fluorescence microscopy" FASEB JOURNAL, US, FED. OF AMERICAN SOC. FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, BETHESDA, MD, vol. 3, no. 11, page A505 XP002077257 ISSN: 0892-6638 abstract	29-38
	-/-	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/DK 99/00562

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>SIDOROVA ET AL: "Cell cycle-regulated phosphorylation of Swi6 controls its nuclear localization" MOLECULAR BIOLOGY OF THE CELL, US, BETHESDA, MD, vol. 6, no. 12, page 1641-1658 XP002089512 ISSN: 1059-1524 the whole document</p> <hr/>	29-38
X	<p>HAN HTUN ET AL: "VISUALIZATION OF GLUCOCORTICOID RECEPTOR TRANSLOCATION AND INTRANUCLEAR ORGANIZATION IN LIVING CELLS WITH A GREEN FLUORESCENT PROTEIN CHIMERA" PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USA, US, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, WASHINGTON, vol. 93, no. 10, page 4845-4850 XP002029560 ISSN: 0027-8424 the whole document</p> <hr/>	29-38
X	<p>CAREY K L ET AL: "EVIDENCE USING A GREEN FLUORESCENT PROTEIN-GLUCOCORTICOID RECEPTOR CHIMERA THAT THE RAN/TC4 GTPASE MEDIATES AN ESSENTIAL FUNCTION INDEPENDENT OF NUCLEAR PROTEIN IMPORT" THE JOURNAL OF CELL BIOLOGY, US, ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY PRESS, vol. 133, no. 5, page 985-996 XP000670316 ISSN: 0021-9525 the whole document</p> <hr/>	29-38
X	<p>OGAWA H ET AL: "LOCALIZATION, TRAFFICKING, AND TEMPERATURE-DEPENDENCE OF THE AEQUOREA GREEN FLUORESCENT PROTEIN IN CULTURES VERTEBRATE CELLS" PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USA, US, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, WASHINGTON, vol. 92, no. 25, page 11899-11903 XP002029556 ISSN: 0027-8424 the whole document</p> <hr/>	29-38
X	<p>WESTPHAL ET AL: "Microfilament dynamics during cell movement and chemotaxis monitored using a GFP - actin fusion protein" CURRENT BIOLOGY, GB, CURRENT SCIENCE,, vol. 7, no. 3, page 176-183 XP002090291 ISSN: 0960-9822 page 181, left-hand column, line 1</p> <hr/>	29-38
-/-		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l. Application No
PCT/DK 99/00562

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>TODA ET AL: "The fission yeast <i>sts5+</i> gene is required for maintenance of growth polarity and functionally interacts with protein kinase C and an osmosensing MAP kinase pathway"</p> <p>JOURNAL OF CELL SCIENCE, GB, ESSEX, vol. 109, no. 9, page 2331-2342</p> <p>XP002090292 abstract</p> <p>—</p>	29-38
X	<p>WEBB ET AL: "Use of green fluorescent protein for visualization of cell-specific gene expression and subcellular protein localization during sporulation in <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>"</p> <p>JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, US, WASHINGTON, DC, vol. 177, no. 20, page 5906-5911</p> <p>XP002089513 ISSN: 0021-9193 the whole document</p> <p>—</p>	29-38
X	<p>WO 94 23039 A (CANCER RES INST ROYAL MARSHALL CHRISTOPHER JOHN (GB); ASHWORTH AL) 13 October 1994 (1994-10-13)</p> <p>the whole document</p> <p>—</p>	29-38
X	<p>GERISCH ET AL: "Chemoattractant-controlled accumulation of coronin at the leading edge of <i>Dictyostelium</i> cells monitored using a green fluorescent protein-coronin fusion protein"</p> <p>CURRENT BIOLOGY, GB, CURRENT SCIENCE,, vol. 5, no. 11, page 1280-1285</p> <p>XP002089510 ISSN: 0960-9822 page 1281, right-hand column</p> <p>—</p>	29-38

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/DK 99/00562

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: 1-28, 39 because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Rule 39.1(v) PCT - Presentation of information: The subject-matter of claim 39 is a "set of data". This is a mere representation of presentation for which the ISA is not required to establish a search report.
2. Claims Nos.: 1-28 because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
 No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 1-28

Claim 1-28 are not supported by technical terms, as is required by Article 6 and Rule 6.3(a) PCT, which legitimately define the scope of the subject-matter for which protection is sought as no technical contribution to the state of the art commensurate to the scope of the present claims is derivable from the description in terms of a technical problem and a solution thereto as is required by Article 5 and Rule 5.1(iii) PCT. Insofar as claims 1-28 could be understood they would rely on the act of recording of signals from the underlying biological systems and the subsequent processing of the recorded signals. No technical features technically describing such act as a possible contribution to the state of the art is derivable other than the trivial use of state of the art photographic recording devices. No algorithms nor any unexpected combinations of hardware and software defines the subject-matter for which protection is sought. These flaws with respect to the requirements of Article 5 and 6 of the PCT are of such nature that a meaningful compete search could not be executed.

The only technical definition of subject-matter for which a meaningful search could be executed was found in claims limited to the involvement of the technically characterised luminophores as in claims 29-38 and in the parts of the description supporting these claims.

Moreover, the initial phase of the search for this limited subject-matter revealed a very large number of documents relevant to the issue of novelty of claim 1. So many documents were retrieved falling under the wide scope of claim 1-28 that it is impossible to determine which parts of these claim(s) may be said to define subject-matter for which protection might legitimately be sought (Article 6 PCT). For these reasons also, a meaningful search over the whole breadth of the claim(s) is impossible.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 29-38 IN PART

A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a GFP comprising luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a biochemically active component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity. In which the GFP comprising luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID No. 1.

2. Claims: 29-38 IN PART

A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a GFP comprising luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a biochemically active component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity. In which the GFP comprising luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID No. 3.

3. Claims: 29-38 IN PART

A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a GFP comprising luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a biochemically active component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity. In which the GFP comprising luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID No. 17

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

4. Claims: 29-38 IN PART

A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a GFP comprising luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a biochemically active component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity. In which the GFP comprising luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID No. 7.

5. Claims: 29-38 IN PART

A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a GFP comprising luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a biochemically active component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity. In which the GFP comprising luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID No. 9.

6. Claims: 29-38 IN PART

A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a GFP comprising luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a biochemically active component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity. In which the GFP comprising luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID No. 11.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

7. Claims: 29-38 IN PART

A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a GFP comprising luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a biochemically active component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity. In which the GFP comprising luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID No. 13.

8. Claims: 29-38 IN PART

A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a GFP comprising luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a biochemically active component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity. In which the GFP comprising luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID No. 15

9. Claims: 29-38 IN PART

A method for extracting quantitative information relating to an influence on a cellular response in mechanically intact or permeabilised living cells, the method comprising recording variation in spatially distributed light emitted from a GFP comprising luminophore, the luminophore being present in the cells and being capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related with the degree of the influence, and/or of being modulated by a biochemically active component which is capable of being redistributed in a manner which is related to the degree of influence, as a change in light intensity measured by an instrument designed for the measurement of changes in fluorescence intensity. In which the GFP comprising luminophore is a polypeptide encoded by SEQ ID No. 17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/DK 99/00562

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